TRAVELS
THROUGH
Flanders, *Holland*, *Germany*, *Sweden*,
AND
Denmark.

CONTAINING
An Account of what is moſt Remarkable in thoſe Countries:

Particularly a Deſcription of the Fortified Towns in *FLANDERS* and *HOLLAND*.

With Exact Draughts of *DUNKIRK*, *MAESTRICHT*, *CHARLEROY*, and *AETH*.

TOGETHER,

With Neceſſary Inſtructions for Travellers; And a Liſt of the Common Paſſage Boats in *Holland*, with the Hours of their going out.

Written by an Engliſh Gentleman, who Reſided many Years in Holland *in a Publick Capacity.*

London, Printed for *Randal Taylor* near *Stationers-Hall*. 1693.

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THE PREFACE.

HAving often Observed, that Relations of Travels, Voyages, &c. are very Acceptable to the Genius of the English Nation, I judged that it might not be altogether Impertinent to give a brief Account of some remarkable Observations made during my Abode in Foreign Countries, especially having Travelled for the space of Sixteen Years through Holland, Flanders, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, *and other considerable Parts of* Europe.

I easily foresee, it will be Objected, that after so great a Man as Sir William Temple, *who hath already Published so full and incomparable a Description of the Policy and Government of the States of the* United Provinces, *it is vain Presumption to attempt any farther on that Subject. However, without derogating from his Honour, I have here inserted divers particular Remarks, not mention'd by him, but such as Travellers may make Use of to very good purpose, for whose Information this small Essay is chiefly design'd. And it will be the more eminently Useful at this time, in respect of the great number of English Gentlemen, that Travel that way.*

Wherefore

Wherefore I doubt not, but this will be a ſufficient Plea to cover me from the Imputation of Vanity, and to make it appear, that what I have here perform'd, is only intended for the publick Service, and particular Aſſiſtance of thoſe Gentlemen, who ſhall hereafter Travel through theſe Countries. The Liſts of the Paſſage Boats and Wagons in Holland, *with the Hours of their going off, which I have inſerted, the Traveller will find extreamly Uſeful.*

I have been a little more particular in Flanders *than in the other Countries, becauſe of the great Tranſactions there at preſent; And have added Draughts of the Principal Fortifications that are like to be the Subject of the next Actions, which I can affirm to be Exact, having Carefully Compared the Draughts theſe were made from by the Places themſelves. Wherein if I have contributed to my Readers Satisfaction I have my deſire.*

A DESCRIPTION OF HOLLAND:

With ſome Neceſſary

DIRECTIONS FOR

Such as intend to Travel through the Province of *HOLLAND*, *GERMANY*, &c.

AS they that confine themſelves to their own Country, have not the opportunity to ſee and obſerve Rarities in other Parts of the World; ſo, ſuch as go into Foreign Places, rather Wander at Random, than Travel, who have not the Curioſity to commit to Memory or Writing ſuch Things they meet with, both for their own and others Satisfa-

ction, as may demonſtrate the Fruits of their Travels.

I confeſs, all Travellers are not of alike Temper; ſome delight themſelves in Contemplation of the Curioſities of Arts; ſome are taken with the Varieties of the Works of Nature; others ſpeculate, with a kind of Reverence, the Decays and Ruins of Antiquity; others ſtudiouſly inform themſelves with the Tranſactions of Modern Times; others with the Government and Polity; others ſpeculate the ſtrange Cuſtoms and Faſhions of the Places they paſs through; to be ſhort, every one labours to entertain the Reader with thoſe Objects and Rarities of Foreign Parts his Genius and Inclination is moſt affected with.

As to my ſelf, although during the ſpace of 16 Years Travel, I might have enlarged, according to the Curioſity and Opportunity I have had in the rehearſal of many rare and exquiſite Things very obſervable; yet my chief Aim was, to make ſuch Remarks as might moſt contribute to the common Good of Human Society and Civil Life, in taking notice of the Government and Polity of the ſeveral States and Dominions where I have been, *viz.* The *United Provinces*, *Germany*, *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and other Countries, whoſe natural Temper and Diſpoſition ſeemed to me moſt to ſympathize with our Engliſh Nation, and thereby have an occaſion to do ſome good to my own Country. Expect not,

not, Reader, a like punctualneſs, as to all the forementioned places, becauſe very many things, which I might have obſerved, are much agreeing, and ſo may be referred to what ſhall be ſpoken of the Polity and Government of *Holland*, which, for Reaſons I ſhall by and by hint at, is the chief End I aimed at in this Treatiſe.

We will begin then in the firſt place with the Commonwealth of *Holland*, and Dominions of the States General, which tho for ſome years were in a declining condition, and their Forces exceedingly weakened, by reaſon of that fatal War it managed againſt *England*, *France*, and the Biſhop of *Munſter*, unto which, if we add the inteſtine Diviſions of thoſe two Factions, the Prince of *Orange* and *Loveſtein*, that Politick Body, was ſo totter'd and torn, as did threaten its utter and total Ruine.

But as Bodies, whether Natural or Politick, after that a violent Fit hath ſore ſhaken, diſſipated, and exhauſted their Spirits, may recover vigor, and look lively again, if ſo be the Radical Conſtitution and Natural Temper be not wholly changed and depraved; even ſo this Commonwealth of *Holland* hath viſibly recovered Strength again, and attained its former Force and Luſtre.

We will therefore make ſome Remarks, as to the Defects and Failings (obſerved not only by me, but alſo by others) which that

famous Commonwealth hath of late years been guilty of; which I ſhall do not out of any Malice, or deſign of Reflection, the intention of writing this Treatiſe being ſimply to inſert thoſe Defaults which the wiſeſt of Authors have always judged neceſſary, not only for the Reformation of this, but of all States whatſoever.

This Commonwealth of *Holland* hath worthily been the Wonder of all *Europe* during this laſt Age, and perhaps not to be parallell'd in the Records of former Times; for if we conſider how many years it was aſſaulted by the then moſt Potent Prince of *Europe*, who aſpired to no leſs than the Univerſal Empire; and that how formidable ſoever he were, yet they not only maintained their Pretenſions, but with uninterrupted Proſperity and Succeſsfulneſs advanced their Trade, and ſpread their Conqueſts in all the four Parts of the World.

Rome it ſelf, though moſt famous and victorious, yet could not, as is believed, in ſo ſhort a time do what by this Commonwealth hath been effected. In *India* and *Africa* they ſoon forced the *Spaniard* and *Portugueſes* to yield to them moſt of their Trade and Poſſeſſions: And thô *England* put in for a ſhare, yet they were a long while vigorouſly oppoſed by the *Dutch*, and to this hour have enough to do to keep what they have gotten; ſo that in leſs than 100 years this Commonwealth

monwealth by their Induſtry, and Art in Trading, are become ſo exceſſive Rich and Potent, that they began to Inſult, and would needs be Arbitrators to their Neighbouring Princes and States, and encroach upon their Territories and Dominions.

This drew upon them that fatal War before-mentioned, by which they were ſorely weaken'd and brought ſo low, that except GOD by a more than ordinary Providence had protected and appeared for them, they had certainly been ruinated, and never able to recover themſelves again; however, their Pride hereby was much abated: And as Luxury and Laſciviouſneſs are the ſad Effects of Proſperity, as well as Pride; ſo ſuch Vices in a Body Politick and Commonwealth as do corrupt the Radical Humours, by abating the Vigour of the Vital Parts, do inſenſibly tend to the Conſumption and Decay of the whole.

That this Commonwealth hath much recovered its Strength, may clearly appear, if we conſider what great Things they have effected ſince the little time they have enjoyed Peace: They have in leſs than 7 Years built about 40 gallant Ships of War; They have laid out vaſt Sums of Treaſure in refortifying *Narden*, *Maeſtricht*, *Breda*, the *Grave*, and many other Places; They have paid vaſt Sums of Money to their Allies for their Auxiliary Troops, as alſo 200000 *l.* Sterling to the King of *England* to Enjoy their Peace with him. And

beſides all this, their Encreaſe in Riches and Power may be gueſſed at, by the many ſtately Houſes built within theſe 5 Years in *Amſterdam*, *Rotterdam*, and other Places; to all which we may add, to what exceſſive height the Actions of the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-India* Company are riſen, and the Obligations from the States are ſo eſteemed as to Security, that they can get as much Mony as they pleaſe at 2 *per Cent.* Not to ſpeak of the exceeding Encreaſe of their Subjects, occaſioned by the *French* King's Tyranny againſt the diſtreſſed Proteſtants in *France*, *Alſace*, and other parts of his Conqueſts; neither will we ſpeak of other Signs of the Encreaſe of this Commonwealth, as not judging it convenient to commit them to Paper, but will now proceed to ſhew the Method of Living and Travelling in the Dominions and Places of the States, which, if you do well conſider, you may ſee how happy and eaſy the Government of *England* is, above that of other Nations.

The *Briell* in *Holland* is the uſual place where the Pacquet and King's Pleaſure-boats bring on ſuch as come to ſee the United Provinces; but of late *Helvoet-Sluys* is the place the Pacquet comes to, as being the more convenient Port; Here be ſure to furniſh your ſelf well with Money. From hence you take a Boat to *Maeſland-Sluys* or *Rotterdam*, which, if you go in Company with others, will only coſt you 5 Stivers; but if you take one for your

your ſelf, will coſt 25 Stivers for *Maeſeland-Sluce*, and a Ducatoon to *Rotterdam*: The fifth part of which goes to the States for a Tax, they call *Paſſagie Gelt*; and the other four parts are for the Boat-Men or Schippers, who alſo out of their Gains muſt pay a Tax to the States, ſo that by Computation you pay a fifth Penny to the States for your Travelling either in Boats by Water, or in Wagons by Land.

As you paſs by *Maſeland-Sluce* you will ſee a very fair Fiſhing Village, to which belong near Two hundred Herring Buſſes, but if you go by the way of *Rotterdam* you Sail by two old Towns, called *Flardin* and *Schiedam*: Yet let me adviſe you before you depart from the *Briell*, to take a ſerious view of it, as being the City which in Queen *Elizabeth*'s time was one of the Cautionary Towns Pawned to *England*. The *Briell* had a Voice among the States, but by reaſon *Rotterdam* hath got away their Trade, by which having loſt its former Luſtre, is now become a Fiſhing Town only.

Rotterdam is the Second City for Trade in *Holland*, and by ſome is called, *Little London*, as having vaſt Traffick with *England*, inſomuch, that many of the Citizens Speak good Engliſh. There are in this City two conſiderable Churches of Engliſh and Scotch: And how great a Trade they drive with the King of *England*'s Subjects is evident, for in

the year 1674, at the opening of the Waters, after a great Froſt, there departed out of *Rotterdam* 300 Sail of Engliſh, Scotch, and Iriſh Ships at once with an Eaſterly Wind: And if a Reaſon ſhould be demanded, how it comes to paſs that ſo many Engliſh Ships ſhould frequently come to that Haven, It is eaſily anſwered, becauſe they can ordinarily Load and Unload, and make returns to *England* from *Rotterdam* before a Ship can get clear from *Amſterdam* and the *Texel:* And therefore your Engliſh Merchants find it Cheaper, and more Commodious for Trade, that after their Goods are arrived at *Rotterdam*, to ſend their Goods in Boats Landward into *Amſterdam.*

This City is Famous, as being the place where great *Eraſmus* was Born, whoſe Statue of Braſs ſtands erected in the Market-place: And although the Buildings here are not ſo ſuperb as thoſe of *Amſterdam*, *Leyden*, or *Haerlem*, yet the places worth the ſeeing, are, firſt, the great Church, where ſeveral Admirals lie ſtately Entombed; here you ſee their Admiralty, Eaſt-India, and Stadt-Houſes, together with that called, *Het Gemeen Lands Huis.*

From *Rotterdam* you may for five Stivers have a Boat to bring you to *Delft*, but before you come thither you paſs through a fair Village called *Overſchie*, where the French and Engliſh Youths are trained up in Litte-

rature,

rature, as to the Latin and Dutch Tongue, Book-keeping, *&c.* From thence in the ſame Boat you come to *Delft* which is Famous for making of Porceline to that degree, that it much reſembles the *China*, but only it is not Tranſparent.

In *Delft* is the great Magazin of Arms for the whole Province of *Holland:* Their Churches are very large, in one of which are Tombs of the Princes of *Orange*, Admiral *Tromp*, and General *Morgans* Lady, and in the Cloiſter over againſt the Church, you have an Inſcription in a Pillar of Braſs, ſhewing after what manner *William* the Firſt, that Famous Prince of *Orange*, was ſhot to Death by a Miſcreant Jeſuit, with his deſerved Puniſhment.

Delft hath the third Voice in the States of *Holland*, and ſends its Deputies unto the College of the States General, and to all other Colleges of the Commonwealth. They have alſo a Chamber in the *Eaſt-India* Company, as ſhall be more largely ſpoken to, when we ſhall come to Treat of the State of the ſaid Company.

From *Delft* you may by Boat be brought to the *Hague* for two Stivers and an half; which is accounted the faireſt Village in the World, both for pompous Buildings, and the largeneſs thereof; here the Princes of *Orange* hold their Reſidence, as alſo the States General, and the Council of State; here you have

have the Courts of Juſtice, Chancery, and other Courts of Law. Here you ſee that great Hall, in which many Hundreds of Colours are hung up in Trophy, taken from the Emperor, Spaniard, and other Potentates with whom they have waged War. Their Council Chambers are admired by all that ſee them. Many fair Libraries they have belonging to particular Men. The Princes Palace is a moſt ſuperb Building, and there are many coſtly Gardens adjoyning to the *Hague*, together with that to the Princes Houſe in the Wood, in which Houſe are in a large Hall the moſt rare and coſtly Pictures of *Europe*; there alſo are thoſe Magnificent and Unparalell'd Gardens of the Heer *Bentham* of *Ameſland* and others. I might here ſpeak of the ſplendor of His Majeſties Court in *Holland*, of his Noble Virtues and Valour, of the moſt Virtuous and Beautiful Princeſs his Royal Conſort, but I dare not, leaſt I ſhould infinitely fall ſhort of what ought to be, and which others have already done before me: And therefore leaving the *Hague*, I ſhall only tell you that from thence you may for ſeven Stivers have a Boat to bring you to *Leyden*. *Leyden* is a fair and great City, and the Univerſity is very Famous, there being continually in it 1000 Students from all parts, as *Hungary*, *Poland*, *Germany*, yea from the Ottomans Empire it ſelf, who pretend to be Grecians, beſides the Engliſh, Scots,

Scots, and Iriſh, who this year were numbred to be above 80.

The moſt remarkable Things here to be ſeen, I ſhall ſummarily ſet down: As the place called the *Bergh*, formerly a Caſtle belonging to the Prince of *Liege* in *Flanders*: The Stadt-houſe, the Univerſity Schools, eſpecially that of the Anatomy, which excels all the Anatomy Schools in the World, a Book of the Rarities whereof you may have for ſix Stivers; their Phyſick Garden, and the Profeſſors Cloſet are all Raviſhing in rare Curioſities. But as to their Colleges, they are but two, and very ſmall, not to be compared with the ſmalleſt Halls in *Oxford*, neither have they any Endowments, their maintenance being only from the Charitable Collections of the Miniſters of *Holland*; neither are any Students to remain longer there than till they attain the Degree of Batchelors of Art: One of the Curators being demanded by me, Why ſo Rich a Commonwealth as *Holland* is, did not Build and Endow Colleges after the manner of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*; anſwered, They had not ſo many able and publick ſpirited Men as are in *England*, and to deal plainly with you, ſaid he, had we ſuch Colleges, our Burghermaſters and Magiſtrates would fill them with their own and their Friends Sons, who by leading a lazie and idle Life, would never become capable to ſerve the Commonwealth, and therefore

therefore he judged it much better to put them to Penſion in Burghers-Houſes, leaving them to the care of the Profeſſors, who are very diligent in keeping the Students at their Exerciſes, both at publick Lectures, and in their private Houſes alſo, where they cauſe them punctually at their appointed Hours to come to their Examinations and Lectures, beſides thoſe they have in publick. Their Churches are rare, ſo are their Walks round the City, and the Fortifications very pleaſing to behold. Here you have the River *Rhine* running through the City, and falling into it from *Catwyck op Zee*. *Leyden* is very Famous in Hiſtory for the long Siege it held out againſt the Spaniard. From hence for 12 Stivers and an half you are brought to *Haerlem* by Water, being 12 Engliſh Miles.

Harlem is Famous, in that *Coſtor* one of their Burghers, firſt Invented the Art of *Printing*. This *Coſtor* being ſuſpected to be a Conjurer, was fain to flee from *Haerlem* to *Cologne* in *Germany*, and there perfected his Invention, having in *Haerlem* only found out the way of Printing on one ſide of the Paper. The firſt Book he ever Printed is kept in the Stadt-houſe, for thoſe that are curious to ſee it. Here is one of the faireſt and largeſt Churches of the Seventeen Provinces, in the Walls whereof there remain to this day ſticking, Cannon Bullets, ſhot by the Spaniards during the Siege thereof. In this Church

are

are three Organs, as alſo the model of the three Ships that Sailed from *Haerlem* to *Damiater*, ſeizing the Caſtle in which the Earl of *Holland* was kept a Priſoner, and brought him away to *Holland*: In the Tower of this Church hang two Silver Bells, which they alſo brought from thence, and now Ring them every Night at nine a Clock.

Haerlem is Renowned for making the fineſt Linnen Cloth, Tyffinies, Damasks, and Silk Stuffs; alſo Ribands and Tapes: They have Mills by which they can Weave 40 or 50 pieces at a time; they make the fineſt white Thread and Tapes for Lace in the whole World; their Bleacheries ſurpaſs all other whatſoever, their Waters whitening Cloth better than any in the Seventeen Provinces: They have a moſt pleaſant Grove like a little Wood, divided into Walks, where on Sundays and Holy-days the Citizens of *Amſterdam* and other places come to take their pleaſure. *Haerlem* is the Second City of *Holland*, and ſends in Deputies unto all the Colleges of the Government. From hence you have a paſſage by Boat to *Amſterdam* for ſix Stivers, but when you are come half way, you muſt ſtep out of one Boat to go into another, where you ſee a ſtately Palace, where the Lords, called *Dykgraves* ſit; every one of theſe Lords hath his Apartment when he comes for the Concerns of the Sea-dykes and Banks: Here are alſo two large Sluces, having

having Gates to let in or out Water from the *Haerlemmer Meer*. Near this place about *Anno* 1672, a part of the Sea-Bank was broken by a ſtrong North-Weſt Wind, drowning all the Land betwixt *Amſterdam* and *Haerlem*, which coſt an incredible vaſt Sum to have it repaired. They ſunk in this Breach 400 ſmall Veſſels fil'd with Earth and Stones, for a Foundation to rebuild the Wall upon, and by unſpeakable Induſtry and Charges at laſt repaired the Bank.

I come now to ſpeak of *Amſterdam*, which having been the place of my abode for ſeveral years, I ſhall give a more large and punctual account thereof then I do of other Places: It is eſteemed by Intelligent Men, the Second City in the World for Trade, and not inferiour to any in Wealth. Certainly *Amſterdam* is one of the Beautifulleſt Cities in the World, their Buildings are large, their Streets for the moſt part pleaſantly Planted with Trees, and Paved ſo neatly, as is to be found no where elſe in any Country, ſave in ſome of the Seventeen Provinces. And although, as I have already ſaid, *Amſterdam* may juſtly be taken for the Second or Third City after *London* and *Paris*, yet it hath neither Court nor Univerſity as they have. And now in treating of all the Excellences and Virtues of *Amſterdam*, I ſhall not hyperbolize or flatter; for before I have done, you ſhall ſee, I ſhall alſo faithfully

fully declaim againſt the Evils, Miſtakes, and Vices in it.

Amſterdam ſtands upon 1000 Morgans of Land, encompaſſed with a very ſtrong Wall and Baſtions moſt pleaſant to behold, with a very large Gracht or Ditch for the defence of three parts of the City, the fourth being ſecured by an Arm of the Sea called the River *Y*, or (as the *Engliſh* Men corruptly call it) the *Ty*. There are 13 Churches in this City for thoſe of the Reformed Religion (called *Dutch Presbyterians*) to meet and worſhip in, with two *French*, one *High-Dutch*, and one *Engliſh*, all Presbyterian Churches, who only are allowed Bells, and whoſe Miniſters are maintained by the Magiſtrate. All theſe Churches or Congregations make up only a third part of the Inhabitants of the City. The *Papiſts*, who have 85 Houſes or Chapels to meet in for their Worſhip, make another third part, and have a long Square of Houſes for their Nuns to live in, who are not ſhut up in Cloiſters, as in Papiſt Countries they are wont to do, but may go in and out at their pleaſure, yea and Marry alſo, if they grow weary of a Nunniſh Life. Theſe Churches of the Papiſts have no Bells allow'd them, being look'd upon as Conventicles, and are many times ſhut up, and again opened at the *Scout*'s pleaſure. The other third part of the City is made up by *Jews*, *Lutherans*, *Armenians*, *Browniſts* or *Engliſh Independants*, *Ani-*

Anabaptiſts, and the *Quakers*: None of which, as was alſo ſaid of the Papiſts, have Bells allowed them, but are accounted Conventicles; and all that Marry amongſt them muſt firſt be married by the Magiſtrate, and then (if they pleaſe) among themſelves in their own Aſſemblies; neither are any of them admitted unto any Office in the Government, but ſuch only as are of the Reformed or Presbiterian Profeſſion.

The Jews, who are very conſiderable in the Trade of this City, have two Synagogues, one whereof is the largeſt in Chriſtendom, and as ſome ſay, in the World; ſure I am, it far exceeds thoſe in *Rome*, *Venice*, and all other places where I have been. Within the Court-yard where their Synagogue ſtands, they have ſeveral Rooms or Schools, where their Children are taught Hebrew, and very carefully (to the ſhame of Chriſtians negligence) brought up and inſtructed in the Jewiſh Principles.

Amſterdam, for the wiſe Stateſmen it hath produced, is ſaid to be a ſecond *Athens*; others make it the Storehouſe or Magazine of *Europe*, for that it hath ſuch great ſtore of Corn, wherewith it furniſhes many other Nations. And ſecondly, for the exceeding great Magazine of Spices, which in ancient times the *Venetians* brought by Land, furniſhing all Parts of *Europe*, but now is done by the *Eaſt-India* Company, which not only ſupplies

Europe

Europe therewith, but many places in the *Indies* alſo. Thirdly, It hath inconceivable Store of all manner of Proviſions for War, inſomuch, that *England* and divers other Nations ſend to *Amſterdam* to buy Arms, Buff-Coats, Belts, Match, *&c.* Yea, here are ſeveral Shop-keepers who can deliver Arms for four or five Thouſand Men, and at a cheaper rate than can be got any where elſe; and this they can do by reaſon of their great Induſtry in the Ingroſſing moſt of the Iron Works on the *Rhine*, and other Rivers, which run into *Holland*. Fourthly, *Amſterdam* hath more ſtore of ſawed and prepared Timber for Shipping than can be found in any one Nation in the World; and this is the Reaſon why her Neighbor Town *Sardam* is made capable of Building Ships 20 *per Cent.* cheaper than they can do in *England* or *France:* So that both *France*, and *Spain* do many times buy them in *Holland:* As lately the King of *Spain* bought Ten Capital Ships of the two Brothers the *Melts* Merchants in this City. Fifthly, *Amſterdam* is the Staple where the Emperor ſells his Quick-ſilver, not only to the Spaniard, to uſe in his Mines in the *Indies*, but for the making of *Cinoprium* or *Vermillion*, with which *Amſterdam* furniſheth not only *Europe*, but many places in the *Indies*.

Sixthly, *Amſterdam* is the Market where the French King bought his Marble for *Verſailles*,

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days, as *Amſterdam* doth in
I have compared the Bank of
amburg, and find both thoſe
much ſhort with the Bank of
There are many other parti-
name, as Arguments to prove
es and Trade of *Amſterdam*, as
tities of Wines, and Brandy-
in the North and Eaſt Seas,
Countries adjoyning thereun-
ce they bring Hemp, Pitch,
furniſh *France*, *Italy*, and *Spain*
and they likewiſe have much
Copper and Iron of *Swed-*
ay no more of her Stores and
t ſhall in the next place ſay
er Churches, and Charity to
will not ſpeak much of her
only that they are in general
Built: In one of them the
ured no Coſt to exceed the
in three Things, (*viz.*) an
ts of Pipes that counterfit a

Chorus

THE STADT HOUSE OF AMSTERDAM

Chorus of Voices, it hath 52 whole Stops beſides half Stops, and hath two rows of Keys for the Feet, and three rows of Keys for the Hands; I have had People of Quality to hear it Play, who could not believe but that there were Men or Women above, Singing in the Organ, until they were convinced by going up into the Organ Room: The Second, Is ſuch a large Carved Pulpet and Canopy as cannot be found elſewhere in the World: The Third, Is a Screen of Braſs.

The Stadthouſe, or Guild-hall of *Amſterdam*, is deſervedly admired and talked of by all the World, it is in Truth a moſt neat and ſplendid Pile of Building, and the Reader will not be diſpleaſed, I believe, if I enlarge a little in its Deſcription. This Noble Town-Houſe then, is Built all of Free-Stone, according to the Modern Architecture of the Corinthian Order, Adorned with Statues in Braſs, and Carving in Marble by the beſt Maſters of the Age. A Proſpect whereof ſee in the following Figure. It is 282 Foot wide, 232 Foot deep, and 116 Foot high, beſides the Tower. The Foundation is laid upon 13659 Piles of Wood driven into the Ground; the firſt Stone of it was laid *October* 28. 1648. In the middle over the Corniſh, and juſt before the Tower, is a very handſome piece of Carving in Marble of 82 Foot long, and 18 Foot high, wherein the City of *Amſterdam* is repreſented by a Wo-

man, on whose Right Hand sits the God *Neptune*, with his Trident, and two Sea-Goddesses bring her the Fruits of the Earth. On her Left, two *Naïdes* present her with Laurels and Palms; and before her two Tritons Dance and Sound their Horns. On the top of this stands an Image of Brass, representing Peace, and one on each side representing Providence and Justice, each Figure being 12 Foot high. And on the back part of the Building to answer, is such another piece of Carving, in Marble also, shewing the Grandeur and Commerce of the City; in the middle sits a Woman, having on her Head the Hat with Wings of *Mercury*; behind her is seen the Masts and Sails of a Ship, and round about her lies all sorts of Mathematical Instruments used in Sailing; at her Feet lie the two Rivers *Y* and *Amstel*, and on each side, the Inhabitants of the Four Parts of the World bring her their Fruits. Here likewise are placed three Images of Brass of the same bigness with the other; that on the top is an *Atlas*, bearing a very large Globe of Copper, on the right Hand, one representing Temperance, and on the left Justice. On each of the four Corners of the Building, over the Cornish, stand four Eagles of Brass supporting an Imperial Crown, all finely Gilt. In the middle is erected a very handsom round Tower, advanced about 50 Foot above the rest of the Building, the

the Roof ſupported by Pillars, and adorned with Images; in it hang a very curious Chime of Bells, which at certain times being played on by a Perſon maintained for that purpoſe, afford a very agreeable Muſick. So much for the out ſide. And now let us enter, which you may by Seven little Arched Doors, which let you into the Porch, from whence you enter the Houſe by two large Gates, between which opening by Windows, (with Bars of Caſt-Braſs) to the Street, ſtands the Juſtice-Hall for Trial of Criminals, which is Adorned with many curious Carvings in Marble of Ingenious Devices, which would be too long to deſcribe particularly. Below Stairs, within ſide, is kept the Office of the Bank, where the Merchants write off their Money, the Priſons both for Debtors and Criminals, the Guard Chamber where the Citizens keep the Head-Watch, and where the Keys of the City Gates are kept lockt up in a Cheſt every Night, and ſome other Offices. From hence you aſcend by a handſome broad pair of Stairs, though not very light, into to the Burghers-Hall, which is 120 Foot long, 57 Foot broad, and 98 Foot high, in the Floor whereof are inlaid in Marble the two Faces of the Terreſtrial Globe, and that of the Cœleſtial, which ingeniouſly ſhews, as in a Map, the Situation of the Countries of the Earth, and the Conſtella-

tions in the Heavens: Each of which Maps is 22 Foot Diameter. At the end of this Hall is the Scheepens Chamber, where are Tryed all Civil Causes between Man and Man, and in the Galleries (which go round two square Courts on each side the Hall, for convenience of Light) are the several Chambers, or Offices, belonging to the Government; as the Council Chamber, where sit the Common Council of the City, who make Laws, choose the Burghermasters, and Scheepens, Deputies for the States, &c. The Burghermasters Chamber, who sit there daily to Administer the Government: The Burghermasters withdrawing Room: The Scheepens Extraordinary Chamber: The Treasury Chambers, Ordinary and Extraordinary: The Chamber of Accounts: That of the Commissioners for Bankrupts: Another for the Commissioners for Tryal of small Causes, like our Court of Conscience: And one for the Commissioners of the Hospitals; with two or three more belonging to the several Secretaries, all which are beautified with fine Paintings, and ingenious Devices carved in Marble over the Door of each Chamber; to give a particular Description of which would take up a Volume, which is not agreeable to what I here pretend, these being only short Remarks to put young Travellers in mind of what is most worthy their Observation. I shall only therefore say in general, that it

is

is already a very noble, beautiful, and coſtly, Building, and is a ſufficient intimation of the Richneſs of the City, but ſhould they finiſh it within ſide as they pretend, by Painting the Ceilings, and Facing the Walls with Marble, &c. it would make it incomparably the fineſt and coſtlieſt in the World. Over theſe Chambers, in the ſecond Story, is kept a large Magazine of Arms, which takes up one Angle of the Building, and is very compleatly Furniſhed; the Arms are all kept in Preſſes ſhut up, to avoid the injury of the Weather; the reſt of the Houſe above is not uſed, or Furniſhed at all. One thing I muſt not omit, and that is, That there are Eight Ciſterns of Water kept always full at the top of the Houſe, which by Pipes may be let down into every Room, to quench any accidental Fire; and the Chimneys are all lined with Copper, the former Stadthouſe having been Burnt down by Accident.

I ſhall now proceed, and ſpeak of their Alms-houſes, and of the Government of the Poor, of their Priſons, and Houſes of Correction. This City is ſaid to have 20000 Poor every day at Bed and Board. The Alms-houſes are many, and look more like Princes Palaces than Lodgings for Poor People: Firſt, there are Houſes for Poor old Men and Women, then a large ſquare Palace for 300 Widows, then there are Hoſpitals for Boys and Girls, for Burghers Chil-

dren, and for Strangers Children, or thoſe called Foundlings; all theſe Boys and Girls have every Sunday, and other days of Worſhip, two Doites given them by the Fathers of theſe Houſes, the which the Children put into the Deacons Bag when they gather for the Poor in the Churches: Then there is an Hoſpital for Fools, and a Bedlam: There are Houſes where common Beggers, and Gameſters, and frequenters of Tap-houſes are kept hard at Work: There is alſo a Houſe called, the Raſp-houſe, where petty Thieves, and ſuch as ſlaſh one another with Knives, ſuch as beg with cheating Devices, Women with fained great Bellies, Men pretending to have been taken by the Turks, others that pretend Wreck at Sea, and ſuch as Beg with a Clapper, or a Bell, as if they could not Speak or Hear, ſuch as theſe are kept hard at Work, Raſping every day 50 pounds between two of them, or elſe are beaten with a Bulls Piſſel, and if yet they Rebel, and wont Work, they are ſet in a Tub, where if they do not Pump, the Water will ſwell over their Heads: Then there is a Houſe where Whores are kept to Work, as alſo diſ-Obedient Children, who live Idle, and take no Courſe to maintain themſelves; likewiſe Women commonly drinking themſelves Drunk, and Scolds; all theſe ſorts of Hoſpitals, and Alms-houſes are ſtately Buildings, richly Adorned with Pictures, and their Lodgings

Lodgings very neat and clean. In ſome, of the Boys and Girls Hoſpitals there are 1500, in ſome 800, and in ſome 500 in a Houſe; then they have Houſes where a Man or a Woman may have their Diet, Waſhing, and Lodging for his Life, giving a ſmall Sum of Money; theſe are called *Brouders* Houſes. The Alms Children of this City are held in ſuch Veneration and Reſpect, that a Man had as good ſtrike a Burghermaſters Child as one of them. Theſe Children are permitted to Travel in any of the Treckſcuts, or Paſſage-Boats, freely without Money: Theſe Hoſpitals are Governed by Men and Women, as are of an unſpotted Life, and reputed to be Rich, Devout, and Pious: It is very obſervable, that the Women govern their Women Hoſpitals, better than the Men do theirs; yea, it is a general Obſervation in this Country, that where the Women have the direction of the Purſe and Trade, the Husband ſeldom prove Bankrupts, it being the property of a true Born Holland-Wife preſently after Marriage, to apply her ſelf wholly to her Buſineſs; but I forbear to ſay any more of the Dutch-houſewives, for fear of diſpleaſing our Engliſh Dames, not ſo much addicted, at leaſt not ſo generally bred up to Induſtry; But to return to the Acts of Charity of *Amſterdam*, the which is ſo extraordinary, that they ſurpaſs all other Cities in the World, for they are daily and hourly giving to the Poor, every

Houſe

House in *Amsterdam* hath a Box hanging in a Chain, on which is Written, *Think on the Poor*, so that when any Merchant sells Goods, they commonly conclude no Bargain, but more or less is put in the Poors Box; these Boxes are lockt up by the Deacons, who once a quarter go round the City, and take the Money out of the Boxes. Then twice a Week there are Men belonging to the Hospitals that go round the City, and ring a Bell at every House, to know what the Master or Mistris of the House will give to the Box, who generally give not less than two Stivers. Then every first Wednesday of the Month, the Deacons in their turn, go round the City, from House to House, to receive what every House-keeper will give to the Poor, then on the Week before the Sacrament is given, a Minister, with an Elder, goes round the City to every House where any Members of the Presbiterian Religion live, and there ask if any differences be in the Family, offering their Service to reconcile them; also to instruct and prepare such as are to receive the Sacrament: At this time a Minister may be seen to go into a Taphouse or Tavern, for which at another time he would be counted a Wine-Bibber, and the worst of Reprobates: At this time while these Ministers and Elders go about the City on their Visitations, the People take an occasion to give to the Poor. And here I

ought

ought not to omit telling you of their great Charity to the distressed French Protestants, who are here in great Numbers. They maintain no less than 60 French Ministers, and unto many Handicraft Tradesmen, and makers of Stuffs, and Cloth, they lend Sums of Money, without Interest, to buy Working Tools, and Materials for their Work; but this is no other then they formerly did to the Poor distressed Protestants of *Ireland* and *Piemont*; and their Charity was not a little that they gave to *Geneva* towards the Building their Fortifications; and here give me leave to tell you, what King *Charles* II. said of the Charity of *Amsterdam*, when the Duke of *Lotherdal*, hearing that the Prince of *Orange*'s Army was not able to oppose the French from advancing so near to *Amsterdam*, the Duke jearingly said, *That Oranges would be very scarce in* Holland, *after* Amsterdam *should fall into the French Hands to plunder*. To which His Majesty said, *That he was of Opinion, that God would preserve* Amsterdam *from being destroyed, if it were only for the great Charity they have for the Poor*, the which put the Duke out of Countenance; I will say no more of their Charity, only this, that they leave no Stone unturned to bring Monies into the Poors Stock; they make the Stage-players pay 80000 Gilders a year to the Poor; there is not a Rope-Dancer, Poppet-Player, or any of that sort of unnecessary Vermin which

frequent

frequent Fairs, but pay the third Penny to the Poor, which is carefully looked after, by placing an Alms-man at the Door of the Booths, to ſee that they cheat not the Poor of their ſhare. I ſhall now in the next place ſay ſomething of the Clergy, I mean thoſe called, *The States Clergy*, for the States are abſolutely Head of their Church; and when any Synod of Divines meet, two of the States are always preſent to hear that they debate nothing relating, or reflecting on the Government, or Governors; if they do, preſently the States cry, *Ho la mijn Heeren Predicanten*, and if their Miniſters meddle with any thing relating to the Government in their Pulpits, they ſend them a Brief, (which ſome call a pair of Shooes) to quit the City, and ſometimes Impriſon them to Boot; but if they behave themſelves quietly and well, as they ought to do, they then are reſpected by the People as Gods upon Earth: They have a Form of Prayer ſent them how they ſhall Pray for the States, and Stadtholder, nor muſt they meddle with any other Religion in the Country, becauſe all ſorts are Tollerated, at leaſt Connived at by the Magiſtrates. All thoſe called the Presbiterian Miniſters, or States Clergy, are obliged under a Forfeiture to have done Preaching and Praying by Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon on Sundays, becauſe then the Scheepens go to the Stadthouſe, to Marry

the

the Jews, Papiſts, and Lutherans, and others that may not marry after the Calviniſtical Form; and the reaſon why the States thus marry them firſt according to Law, is to render their Children Legitimate, but they may marry again afterwards as they pleaſe themſelves: None may marry until they have made their appearance at the Stadthouſe before the Lords; where, if the Parties be agreed, the Preachers marry the *Calviniſts*, and the Scheepens marry all the reſt, who differ from the Religion eſtabliſhed by Law.

When one dies, the Friends dare not bury the Corps until it hath lain three days open in the Coffin, that the Friends and Relations of the deceaſed may be ſatisfied that the Party hath not been murdered, or reported to be dead when alive; after three days, the Corps muſt be brought to the Church before the Bell ceaſeth tolling, which is at two, for if you keep the Body untill half three, then the Church Doors are lock'd, and for the firſt half hour muſt be paid 25 Gilders, and for the ſecond 50, and ſo until ſix, then they may amerſe you as much as they pleaſe.

There are many rich people who make that default on purpoſe, that they may have ſolemn occaſion of giving to the Poor, as I knew once an Engliſh Merchant did.

The next thing I ſhall ſpeak of, is the method which the States obſerve in ordering their

their Maritime Affairs, one of the greateſt Myſteries in their Government: The States General divide their Admiralty into Five Courts, which they call Chambers. The Firſt is *Rotterdam*, (which is the Chamber call'd the *Maeſe*,) and hath the Admirals Flag.

Then *Amſterdam*, which hath the Vice-Admiral's Flag; and *Zealand* hath the Rear-Admiral's Flag; the other Two Chambers are thoſe in *North-Holland* and *Frieſland*. Each of theſe Five Chambers have their Admirals, Vice-Admirals, and Rear-Admirals, apart from the States-Generals Flags; ſo that when the States have occaſion to ſet out a Fleet of an Hundred Ships, more or leſs, every Chamber knows the number they muſt provide for their proportion, though in regard of its Opulency, *Amſterdam* frequently helps her Neighbours, and adds two, or more, Ships than their ſhare comes to. Theſe Chambers have lately built 36 Men of War, and now are building of 7 more; and all this is done without noiſe, every one building their proportion: And they have admirable methods in preſerving their Ships when built, and their Magazines are in good order, every Ship having an Apartment to lay up all its Equipage in; and at the top of their Magazines are vaſt Ciſterns, which are kept conſtantly full of Water, having Pipes into every Apartment to let it down upon any accident

accident of Fire. And there is in their Magazines a Nurſery Room, where a Woman keeps an Office, to feed at certain hours of the day a great number of Cats, which afterward hunt among the Stores for Mice and Rats. This great Magazine in *Amſterdam* was built in the time of *Cromwell*, in the ſpace of 9 months and 14 days, in which time the Lords of the Admiralty gave the Workmen *drinkgelt* as they call it, to incourage them to work more than at an ordinary rate. At this time, the biggeſt Man of War the States had was the *Amelia*, in which the famous Admiral *Trump* was kill'd; ſhe was a Ship of no more than 56 Guns, afterward made a Fire-ſhip. But the States quickly diſcovered their want of great Ships, and therefore built, the ſame year, 20 Men of War, from 50 to 80 Guns: But the great Ships built at *Amſterdam*, had like to have proved of no uſe, had not the ingenious Penſionary *de Wit* found out a device to carry them over the *Pampus*, betwixt thoſe they call Water Ships.

The Admiralty have an excellent method in ſetting out their Fleets, they neither preſs Soldiers nor Seamen, all go voluntary at the beating of a Drum, each Captain providing Men and Proviſions for his Ship, who, after they have received Orders from the Lords to the Equipage-Maſter to equip out their Ships, and receive the Proviſions of War, then

then the States ſend aboard each Ship a Chaplain, and Check-maſter, who take care of the proviſion of War, and ſee that the Seamen have the States Allowance, and wholeſom Food: And great care is taken by the Lords, that both Captains and Seamen receive their Pay punctually for the time they are in the States Service: And for the incouraging their Seamen, there is plaiſtred on a Board, hanging by the Foremaſt, the ſeveral Rewards to ſuch as either take or fire a Flag-ſhip, or take or ſink any other Ship of the Enemies: Alſo what Penſions a wounded Seaman ſhall have, if maim'd or diſabled in the States Service, *&c.*

The Lords of the Admiralty follow the ſame methods which the States-General obſerve, as to their Land Obligations, and go through this great Charge by the good Management of their Credit; for though it be true, that they are indebted great Sums of Money, yet they never want a Supply, nay, Moneys are often forced upon them by rich Merchants, who ſend in their Moneys, and only take the Admiralties Obligations, with which they afterward pay their Cuſtoms, when their Ships arrive, at which time the Admiralty allows them Intereſt for the time they have had their Money: And this is it that makes the Admiralties Obligations more valued than ready Money, for it ſaves the trouble of telling: And ſuch is the Credit

of

of the Admiralty, that when they have occaſion for any Goods, the People ſtrive to furniſh them, and rather take their Obligations than Money, becauſe they get Intereſt; and all other Aſſignments upon the Admiralty are very punctually paid, and without Exchequer Fees; no they are Sworn Officers, who are forbid to receive any Monies for Fees, being contented with the Sallery they have of the States. And their methods uſed at the Cuſtom-houſe for loading or unloading Ships are very eaſie, inſomuch, that the Women generally have the charging and diſcharging the Ships at the Cuſtom-houſe, which is a great Policy in the States to make Trade eaſie for the Encouragement of the Merchants: And the Admiralty are very grateful and generous unto their Commanders; if any of their Admirals, or Captains are kill'd at Sea, and have done any conſiderable Service, they then Eternize their Memories with laſting Trophies of Honour, as you may ſee by thoſe Stately Monuments of *Trump*, *Updam*, *de Ruiter*, the *Everſons*, and others; nor are they ſparing in beſtowing large Gifts and Penſions on the Widows, and Children of thoſe as have ſerved them Faithfully and Valiantly in the Wars, whilſt the Treacherous and Cowards meet with the ſeverity they deſerve; I might here in the next place, inlarge and tell you of the excellent methods they have in Building, and

preſerving their Ships when Built, but I ſhall refer you to that excellent Peice written by the *Heer Witſen* on that Subject. And ſhall now in the next place ſay ſomething of their Famous Company, called the *Eaſt-India* Company of the *Netherlands*; this Company is ſaid to be a Commonwealth within a Commonwealth, and it is true, if you conſider the Soveraign Power and Privileges they have granted them by the States General, and likewiſe conſider their Riches, and vaſt number of Subjects, and the many Territories and Colonies they poſſeſs in the *Eaſt-Indies*, they are ſaid to have 30000 Men in conſtant Pay, and above 200 Capital Ships, beſides Sloops, Ketches, and Yachts. This Company hath by their Politick Contrivances, and Sedulous Induſtry poſſeſſed themſelves of many Colonies formerly belonging unto the Spaniards, Portuguiſes, and divers Indian Princes, and as good Chriſtians have been at great Charge in Planting the Goſpel of Chriſt in many parts there, Printing in the Indian Language Bibles, and Prayer Books, and Catechiſms, for the Inſtruction of the Indians, maintaining Miniſters and School-maſters, to inform thoſe that are Converted to the Chriſtian Faith: And now, becauſe I have ſaid that this Company is ſo conſiderable, and as it were a Commonwealth apart, I will demonſtrate it to be ſo; firſt by their Power, Riches, and Strength in

in the *Indies*, ſecondly, what Figure they make in *Europe*, and this very briefly, for if I ſhould ſpeak of every particular, as to their Poſſeſſions in the *Indies*, it would ſwell into many Volumes, but I will only begin with them at the *Cape de bonne Eſperance*, where they have built a Royal Fort, in which they maintain a Gariſon of Soldiers to defend their Ships which come there to take in freſh Water: From thence let us take a view of them in the Iſland of *Java*, where they have built a fair City called *Battavia*, and Fortified it with Baſtions, after the mode of *Amſterdam*. This City is the place of Reſidence of their grand Miniſter of State, called the General of the *Indies*, he hath allowed him Six Privy Counſellors in Ordinary, and Two Extraordinary, theſe govern the Concerns of the Company throughout the *Indies*, and they make Peace and War, ſend their Ambaſſadors to all parts thereof, as occaſion requireth. This General hath his Guards of Horſe and Foot, and all ſorts of Officers and Servants, as if he were a Soveraign Prince, the whole Expence whereof is defrayed out of the Companies Stock. This General hath much of the direction of *Bantam*, and other parts of the Iſland of *Java*: From whence let us take a view of them in their great Poſſeſſions in the *Molucca* Iſlands, and thoſe of *Banda*, where they are become ſo formidable, that they look as if they aimed at the

Soveraignty of the South Seas: They have alſo a great Trade in *China*, and *Japan*, from whence let us return to the Iſlands of *Sumatra*, and on the Coaſt of *Bengale*, where they have ſeveral Lodges: In *Perſia* they have likewiſe great Commerce, and are ſo conſiderable, that they wage War with that mighty Monarch if he wrongs them in their Trade. They alſo have ſeveral Colonies and Lodges on the Coaſt of *Malabar* and *Cormandel*, and in the Country of the Great *Mogul*, and King of *Galcanda*, but principally let us behold them in the rich Iſland of *Zeylon*, where they are Maſters of the plain Country, ſo that the Emperor, or King of that Iſland, is forced to live in the Mountains, whilſt this Company poſſeſs the City of *Colomba*, and other the moſt conſiderable Gariſons of that Iſland: It is ſaid, that the Company hath there in their pay 3600 Soldiers, and at leaſt 300 Guns Planted in their Forts and Gariſons; in a word, they are not only Maſters of the Cinnamon, but of all other Spices except Pepper, and that they would alſo have, had it been for their Intereſt to Ingroſs, but they wiſely foreſaw that the Engliſh would be a block in their way, therefore they contented themſelves to be Maſters of the Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, and Nutmegs, with which they not only ſerve *Europe*, but many places in the *Indies*; I will ſay no more of them in the *Indies*, but let us

ſee what Figure they make in *Europe*. And firſt to begin with them in *Amſterdam*, where they have two large ſtately Palaces, one being in the old part of the City, and the other in the new; in that of the old part of the City they keep their Court, and there ſits the Reſident Committee of the Company, where alſo they make the Sales of the Companies Goods. There for ſix years the grand Council, or Aſſembly of the Seventeen, do meet, and after ſix years are expired, the grand Council of the Seventeen do aſſemble at *Middelburg* in *Zealand* for two years, and then again return to *Amſterdam*; the other leſſer Chambers of *Delft*, *Rotterdam*, *Horne*, and *Enchuyſen* never having the Aſſembly of the Seventeen in their Chambers, ſo that only *Amſterdam* and *Zealand* have the Honour of that grand Council. I will therefore crave leave to deſcribe unto you the Chamber of *Amſterdam*, it being the moſt conſiderable of the Chambers belonging to this Famous Company: In their Houſe or Palace, within the old City, are many large Offices or Apartments; as firſt, on the lower Floor is their Parliament Chamber, where the Seventeen do ſit; next to this Chamber are ſeveral fair Chambers for the Committees to ſit in. They have alſo a Chamber of Audience, where they do receive Princes or Ambaſſadors, or other great Men as have occaſion to ſpeak with them. In one of theſe

Chambers are the Arms of ſeveral Indian Princes they have Conquered. On the ſame Floor is their Treaſury Office, where their Receivers ſit and receive Money, and Pay out the Orders or Aſſignments of the Company; near to that Chamber ſits their grand Miniſter, the Heer *Peter van Dam*, who is ſaid to be a ſecond *John de Wit* for Parts, tho' not ſo in Principle: This great Miniſter is a Man of indefatagable Induſtry, and labours Night and Day in the Companies Service; he Reads over twice the great Journal Books which come from the *Indies*, and out of them makes Minutes to prepare matters of Concern neceſſary to be conſidered by the grand Council of Seventeen, and by the inferiour Committees of the Company, and prepares Inſtructions and Orders to be ſent to their Chief Miniſters in the *Indies*; I could ſay many more things of his great Worth and Virtues, but ſhall forbear leſt I ſhould be judged a Flatterer: Over-againſt this great Miniſters Office ſit in a Chamber many Clarks, or under Secretaries, who receive from this Miniſter their Orders of Diſpatches in the Affairs of the Company; and next to this Chamber is a Regiſter Office, where are kept the Journal Books of the *Indies*, where you may ſee the Names of all the Men and Women that have ever ſerved the Company in the *Indies*, with the time of their Death, or departing the Companies Service: Then

next

next to that is a Council Chamber, where the Reſiding Chamber, or Committee of the Compauy always ſits; then aſſending up Stairs, there ſit their Book-holders, who keep the Accounts of all the Tranſactions of thoſe that buy or ſell Actions of the Company, and over againſt this Office ſits the *Heer Gerbrand Elias*, who is the ſecond Advocate of the Company: On this Floor are ſeveral large Rooms, in which are great Stores of Pack'd Goods, and alſo a Room with all ſorts of Drugs, Tea, Wax, Ambergreace, and Musk; and on the ſame Floor is a Chamber where the Commiſſioners ſit, who govern the Pack-houſes; and next to them ſit their Clerks, who keep the Regiſters of the Sales of the Companies Goods: And on the ſame Gallery or Floor, is a Chamber where are kept the ſeveral Books of Divinity, Printed in the Indian Language, that are ſent to the ſeveral Colonies of the Company: And at the end of this Gallery is a Magazine full of Medicaments and Inſtruments for Barber Chirurgeons Cheſts, to furniſh the Companies Ships and Gariſons in the *Indies*: Then aſſending up another pair of Stairs, there are ſeveral large Magazines of Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, and Cinnamon; and in a long Gallery are many Men at Work ſorting of Spices fit for Sale: Then aſcending up another pair of Stairs there are many Rooms full of Spices; then deſcending into the Court-yard, there

is Guard Chamber, where every Night the Houſe-keeper hath a Watch, and on the other ſide of the Gate there is a Chymiſt, who with his Men prepares Medicaments for the *Indies*; adjoyning to this Court-yard is their Ware-houſe and Pack-houſe for Pepper and Groſs Goods; but before I leave this Houſe in the old part of the City, I muſt ſay ſomething of the manner or method uſed in the Tranſactions of the Jews and others, who make a Trade of Buying and Selling the Actions of the Company, the which is a great Myſtery of Iniquity, and where it inricheth one Man, it ruins an hundred. The Jews are the chief in that Trade, and are ſaid to Negotiate 17 parts of 20 in the Company; Theſe Actions are bought and ſold four times a day, at 8 in the Morning in the Jews-ſtreet, at a 11 on the Dam, at 12 and at one a Clock upon the Exchange, and at ſix in the Evening on the Dam, and in the Colleges or Clubs of the Jews until 12 at midnight, where many times the crafty Jews, and others have contrived to coin bad News to make the Actions fall, and good News to raiſe them, the which Craft of doing at *Amſterdam* is not taken notice of, which is much to be wondred at, in ſuch a Wiſe Government as *Amſterdam* is; for it is a certain Truth, they many times ſpread Scandalous Reports touching the Affairs of State, which paſs amongſt the Ignorant for Truth.

I ſhall now in the next place ſay ſomething of their Palace, or Magazine, in the new part of the City, the which may more properly be called an Arſenal: It is a Building ſo ſuperb, that it looks more like a Kings Palace, than a Magazine for Merchants: I have meaſured the Ground on which this Arſenal ſtands, which I find to be 2000 Foot, and ſquare every way, reckoning the Motes, or Burgals, about it. I remember the Ingenious Sir *Joſeph Williamſon* meaſured the two Rope-Alleys, by telling the Stone-Figures in the Wall, and found them to be 1800 Foot long, the like whereof is not to be ſeen in the World. On the backſide of this Rope-Alley lies a ſtore of Five Hundred large Anchors, beſides ſmall ones; in this Arſenal they build the Ships belonging to this Chamber: And here are all ſorts of Work-houſes for the Artificers that ſerve the Company. And in a Chamber next to the Joyners Office, is a model of a Ship, they now build their Ships by, which coſt 6000 Gilders. When a Man beholds the great Stores of Timber, Cordage, and the Proviſions of War in their Magazine, a Man would think there were enough to furniſh a whole Nation: In this Arſenal the Ships unload their Goods, laid up in ſeveral Apartments in the grand Magazine, and afterward is removed to the Houſe in the old part of the City, as there is occaſion for Sale.

Sale. In the upper part of this large Palace ſit the Sail-makers at work; but on the lower part of this Houſe is an Aparment where the Committee aſſemble upon occaſion of Buſineſs: This Arſenal is not to be ſeen by Strangers without a Ticket from the Bewinthebbers. Now all what I have ſpoken of theſe two Houſes, or Magazines, doth only belong unto the Chamber of *Amſterdam*. There are yet other Chambers of the Company, who, according to their Quota, or ſtock in the Company, have the like Houſes and Magazines, as the Chambers of *Zealand*, *Delft*, *Rotterdam*, *Horne*, and *Enkuſen*. And now I have named the Six Chambers, of which the Company is compoſed, I ſhall ſay ſomething of their Conſtitution, which is from an Octroy, or Act of the States-General; by which they have Sovereign Power over their Servants in the *Indies*, yea, their Authority reacheth their Servants in all Territories of the States-Generals Dominions: It is Death for any of the States Subjects to be Interlopers againſt this Company; nor may any, of what Nation ſoever, that lives in any of the Companies Territories, as Burghers or Servants, return into *Europe* without leave from the Company, only thoſe called Freemen may depart without asking leave to remove: The Grand Councel of this Company is the Aſſembly of the Seventeen, which are elected

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out of the ſeveral Chambers before named, that is, Eight from *Amſterdam*, and four from *Zealand*; *Delft*, *Rotterdam*, *Horne*, and *Enkuſen*, ſend one a piece, which makes Sixteen, and the five leſſer Chambers by turns choſe the Seventeenth. In the Chamber of *Amſterdam* there are 20 Bewinthebbers, or Committee for Management of the Stock, in ordinary, who are for Life, and have 1000 Ducatoons a Year, and Spices at *Chriſtmas*, and their Travelling Charges, when they go upon the Companies Service. The next Chamber is *Zealand*, which hath twelve Bewinthebbers, who have about 250 *l.* a Year, and travelling Charges, and Spices at *Chriſtmas*. The next is *Delft*, which hath Seven Bewinthebbers, who have only 120 *l.* a Year, and Travelling Charges and Spices at *Chriſtmas*. The other Chambers of *Rotterdam*, *Horne* and *Enkuſen*, have ſeven Bewinthebbers a piece, and the like Salary, with Travelling Charges and Spices at *Chriſtmas*, as the Chamber of *Delft* hath. Theſe Bewinthebbers are elected or choſen out of thoſe *Adventurers* called the High *Participanten* of the Company: They generally chuſe ſuch as are Rich, and Men of Parts and Wiſdom, moſt of them being of the Magiſtracy of the Country. No Man is capable of being Elected a Bewinthebber who hath not 1000 *l.* Stock in the Company. In a word, this Grand Council of the Seventeen make Laws for the Governing the Company, both in

India

India and *Europe*. It is they that appoint the Days of Sale, and what Number of Ships each Chamber muſt ſend to the *Indies*; and likewiſe order the Building of Ships, and all other grand Concerns. This Company is worthily eſteemed a Wiſe, Politique, Deſerving Company, ſparing no coſt to get good Intelligence of Affairs, ſending Meſſengers and Expreſſes over Land to the *Eaſt-Indies*. They have their *Spies* and *Correſpondents* in all the conſiderable Trading Parts of the World: They have been ſo induſtrious as to gain the Spice Trade, not only from the Venetians, Spaniards, Portuguiſes, French, Danes, and other European Nations, but have alſo Ingroſſed all the Spices; ſo that, as I told you before, they ſell Spices to the Indians themſelves: But this I muſt ſay for them, that they are a Generous Company, and gratefully paying Reſpects where it is due, as lately they have Complemented his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, His preſent Majeſty of *Great Britain*, with an Annual Sum out of the Profits of their Company, to make him their Friend and Protector. Neither are they backward in beſtowing Preſents upon Strangers that have obliged them, as I could inſtance in ſome of our own Nation. They are alſo very charitable to the Poor, giving them the Thouſandth Gilder of all the Goods they ſell. And to all the Reformed Miniſters in *Amſterdam* they

they ſend Spices at *Chriſtmas*, to pray every *Sunday* for the Welfare and Proſperity of the Company. To conclude, this Company is a Buckler and Defence for the Commonwealth upon all urgent Occaſions: And truly our Engliſh *Eaſt-India-Company* might be the ſame to our King, if the Differences between the Two Companies were compoſed; eſpecially now they have ſuch a great King to protect them, and that the Interlopers are deſtroyed.

And now it is high time I ſhould tell you the Methods a Stranger muſt take if he hath occaſion to keep Houſe in *Amſterdam*: If a Man will hire an Houſe, he muſt take a Leaſe upon Seal'd Paper, for which you muſt pay a Tax to the States, and pay the Broaker that makes the Bargain: But before you can buy a Houſe, you muſt be in a capacity to be made a Burgher. To this purpoſe it is uſual to take with you to the Stadthouſe your Broaker, or any two Securities, and there before the Burghermaſters take the Oath of Burgherſchap, which is to be faithful to the City, to the Magiſtrates and Government, *&c.* But if you buy either Land or Houſes, and lodge privately, you will find your caſe much worſe; then you muſt pay a Legion of Taxes to the Mills that drain your Lands, and for maintaining the Banks and Sluces; and if the States have occaſion to build a Fortification on your Lands, or

to

to drown them in time of War, you muſt be contented with the States Terms: And if your Houſe or Houſes ſtand empty without Tenants, yet you muſt pay the States Taxes on that Houſe or Houſes. Thus much for the Method how you are to be advanced to be a Burgher of *Amſterdam*, and to give you a taſte what you are to pay for Houſes or Land, if you ſettle there; and if you have either purchaſed or hired an Houſe, then comes an Officer from the Stadthouſe, with a Printed Sealed Paper, who tells you, you muſt pay as followeth.

Firſt, A Pole-Tax for every Male and Female Servant in the Houſe above eight Years old, ſix Gilders a Year.

For a Coach, if you keep one, 75 Gilders a Year.

For a Coach without Wheels, 50 Gilders a Year.

For Soap, as the Number of the Family is.

The like for Salt.

For Wine, as your Quality is.

To the Watch, as your Houſe is in Greatneſs.

To the Lanthorns, as the largeneſs of the Houſe is.

For Butter, every 20 Pound ſeven Stivers.

For Beans, half as much as you pay for the Beans.

For

For Turff, every Tun five Stivers.

For every 20 Gilders in Wood, ſix Gilders.

For Fleſh the Tax often changeth.

There is alſo a Tax on the Bread.

Then there is a Tax called the 200th Penny, and a Tax called the 8th: Then there are many Taxes in Trade, as that no Man can weigh or meaſure out his own Goods if ſold in groſs, but the States Officers muſt do it. Then the States have a Tax called the *Verpounding* on all Lands and Houſes in their Dominions. Then they have a Tax on Seal'd Paper, and a Tax for Regiſtering Lands or Houſes; likewiſe a Tax on Cows, Horſes, Calves, and on all ſort of Fruit. There are many other Taxes I could name, as a Stiver for every Man that goes out or into any City after the Hour of ſhutting the Gates. Alſo you pay for going over ſome Bridges, and paſſing through Gates called *Tolhek*, a Stiver for every Perſon; but Coaches, Wagons or Horſes pay more. Theſe I have already named, you will ſay, are too many; yet I may not forget to tell you, that Milk firſt pays as Milk; and again if it be made Butter; yea, the Buttermilk and Whay pays a Tax likewiſe, for all which a Man would think that a People that ſtand ſo much upon maintaining of their Liberty ſhould Mutiny, and refuſe payment: But this ſeldom happens; and if it doth,

doth, the States puniſh them very ſeverely. I remember that in my time there was a Mutiny at *Sardam* about paying a new Tax, whereupon the States ſent a Regiment of their Souldiers, and ſeized the Heads of the Mutineers, and hanged up five or ſix of them at the Towns end, and ſeverely whipt eight under the Gallows. And in the rich City of *Amſterdam*, if any refuſe to pay their Tax, the Magiſtrates ſend their Officer to pull off their Doors; and if they remain long obſtinate, they ſend and fetch away the lower Windows of their Houſe, and they dare not put up others, until they have paid the Taxes. However, this is obſervable, that if any Man will ſwear he is not worth what he is taxed at, then he is free: But there are many ſo proud, that they will not let the World know their Condition. I knew a Merchant named *Ornia*, who paid during the War for his 200th Penny, and other Taxes for his and his Wives Children, (having had two Rich Wives) 14000 Pounds Sterling. I alſo knew an Engliſh Anabaptiſt Merchant, who told the Engliſh Envoy in my preſence, That he had paid near 4000 *l.* Sterling to the War, and yet the ſame Man did Grumble to pay his Majeſties Conſul a pityful Fee or Conſulat-Money on his Ships: The reaſon whereof I once asked him, who anſwered me, That the King could not raiſe a Penny in *England* without his Parliament,

and

and therefore much leſs could he do it in the States Country. Thus theſe Phanaticks had rather make Bricks without Straw, than pay the leaſt Tribute to their Natural Prince's Officer. Should we in *England* be obliged to pay the Taxes that are here impoſed, there would be Rebellion upon Rebellion: And yet after all that is here paid, no Man may bake his own Bread, or grind his own Corn, or brew his Beer, nor dare any Man keep in his Houſe a Hand-Mill, although it be but to grind Muſtard or Coffee. I remember one Mrs. *Guyn* a Coffee-Woman at *Rotterdam*, had like to have been ruined for grinding her own Coffee, had not Sir *Lyonel Jenkins* emp'oyed his Secretary Doctor *Wyn* to intreat the States on her behalf; and it was reckoned a grand favour that ſhe was only fined, and not baniſhed the City, and forfeiture made of all her Goods. I remember alſo a Landlord of mine in *Leyden* bought a live Pig in the Market, and innocently brought it home, and kill'd it, for which he had like to have been ruined, becauſe he did not firſt ſend to the Exciſemen to exciſe it, and alſo let the Viſitors ſee that the Pig was free from Diſeaſes. At another time a Wine-Merchant coming to give me a Viſit, told me that he had the rareſt Rheniſh in the City, and that if I would ſend my Maid to his Cellar with ſix Bottles, they ſhould be fill'd: Whereupon I ſent the Maid only with two

Bottles, and charged her to hide them under her Apron; but ſuch was her misfortune, that the Scouts Dienaers met her, and ſeized her and her Bottles, and carried her to Priſon, which coſt the Wine-Merchant 1500 Gilders; and had it not been for the ſtrongeſt Sollicitations made by us, he had been ruined: So ſacred are Taxes here, and muſt ſo exactly be paid. And were they not here ſo preciſe, it were impoſſible for ſo ſmall a Country to ſubſiſt: And therefore you may hear the Inhabitants generally ſay, that what they ſuffer is for their *Vaderland*: Hence the meaneſt among them are content to pay what is laid on them, for they ſay all what is the *Vaderlands* is ours, the Men of War are theirs, the ſumptuous Magazins, Bridges, and every thing what is the *Vaderlands*. And indeed in a ſenſe it is ſo, for they have this to comfort them, that if it pleaſe God to viſit them with Poverty, they and their Children have the Publick Purſe to maintain them; and this is one main Reaſon why they ſo willingly pay their Taxes as they do; for there's not a Soul born in the States Dominions that wants warm Cloaths and Dyet, and good Lodging, if they make their caſe known to the Magiſtrates. And for the Vagabonds that rove up and down the Streets, they are either Walloons, or other Strangers as pretend to have been ruined by the late Wars.

I ſhall now in the next place let you know how excellently the Laws are here executed againſt Fraud and Perjury, and the Intention of Murders; which Laws were once much uſed in *England*, as you ſhall hear hereafter when I ſpeak of the Duke of *Brandenburgh*'s Court.

I ſhall here inſtance a few particulars that happened in my time: There was a Spark that made falſe Aſſignments on the Admiralty, who tho' related to many of the Magiſtrates of *Amſterdam*, had his Head cut off; and another who was a Clerk in the Merchants Bank, who made falſe Poſts in their Books, and had his Head alſo cut off; and all the Portions he had given with his Daughters, the Husbands were forced to pay back, and all his Houſes and Goods were ſold at his Door in the open Streets: I knew a French Marquis, who ſwore his Regiment was compleat, and when the States knew that he had not half his Regiment, he likewiſe had his Head cut off in the Priſon in the *Hague*: I alſo knew a French Pedagogue, a Runagado Monk, who deſigned to have Murdered his Maſter Major *Cavellio*, and his two Pupils, young Children of the Majors, and afterward to ſet the Houſe a Fire to colour the Murder, he had his Head cut off and ſet upon a Poſt, with his Body on a Wheel near the *Hague*. I could Name you two other Cheaters, who were ſeverely whipt under

the Gallows; and two under Farmers who deſigned to run away with the States Money.

The Cheat of breaking with a full Hand is not ſo frequent in *Holland* as in *England*, (where ſome uſe it as a way to ſlip out of Buſineſs, and then to live conveniently afterward upon the Eſtates of other Men) becauſe in *Holland* they are more ſeverely puniſhed when diſcovered than in *England*: As on the contrary, thoſe that fall to decay through Loſſes, and unavoidable Accidents which they could not prevent, find a more ſpeedy and eaſie way of Compounding and Finiſhing Matters with their Creditors if they be over-ſtrict, than the Cuſtom or Law of *England* doth afford, for the ſuing out of Statutes of Bankrupts in *England* doth prove many times ſo pernicious both to Creditor and Debtor through the tedioufneſs of the Proceedings, and the expenſiveneſs of Executing the Commiſſions, that what by Commiſſioners Fees, Treats, and other incident Charges, the Creditors are put to ſuch Expences as to be utterly diſappointed of their Debt, and the Poor Debtors for ever ruined and undone; I ſhall therefore in this place give a ſhort Relation of the method uſed in *Amſterdam* in the caſe of Bankrupts, which perhaps may be taken notice of by our King and Parliament, for the preventing Diſorders and ſad Abuſes that daily happen in Executing the Statutes of Bankrupts: The

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Magistrates of *Amsterdam* every year Name Commissioners for Bankrupts, out of those that make up a Judicature, like to our Courts of Aldermen in *London*; These meet certain days in the Week in a distinct Chamber in the Stadthouse, over whose Door is cut in Marble the Emblem of Fortune flying away with Wings, and round Chests turn'd upside down, with Mice and Rats Eating the Money-Bags, Pens, Inkhorns, and Paper-Books. There they receive Petitions from Debtors and Creditors, and as occasion requireth, summon the Parties to appear before them, and to lay open the true State of the matter; this done, they either by Authority seize the Bankrupts Books and Effects, or else without any stir and noise leave all remaining in the Debtors Houses, and send thither two Committees to examine the Books, and make an Inventory of the Estate, with power to compose the matter, without giving much trouble to the Parties. If the Commissioners find that the Debtor is come to decay by unexpected Losses, and unavoidable Accidents, to which he did not at all contribute, it is their usual way to propose to the Creditor such amicable and easie Terms, as the Poor Man may be able to perform, alotting sometimes the half of the Estate left to the Debtor, sometimes a third part, and sometimes perswading the Creditors to advance to the Poor Man a Sum of Money to help

him up again in Trade, upon Condition that he do oblige himſelf to pay the Creditors all he oweth them, when God ſhall be pleaſed to make him able; but on the contrary, if the Commiſſioners find that a Trader hath dealt Knaviſhly, and broken with a deſign to Defraud and Cheat his Creditors, as if it appear that a Bankrupt hath kept falſe Books, and counterfeited Bills of Exchange, Bills of Loading, or pretended Commiſſions from Foreign Parts; in ſuch a caſe they are very ſevere, and not only ſeize all the Books and Effects of the Bankrupt, but alſo Impriſon him, and alſo puniſh him Corporally; and if the cheat be of an heinous Nature, Sentence him ſometime to Death; whereas, if the Debtor be only Unfortunate, and no ways Knaviſh, then the Commiſſaries uſe all the Power they have to force the Creditors to accept the Poor Mans Terms, the which is better for the Creditors than to uſe the rigour of the Law, in committing the Poor Man to Priſon, ſeeing in that caſe the Creditors muſt maintain him in Priſon according to his Quality, where if he lies a certain time, and the Creditors be not able to prove the Priſoner hath an Eſtate, then the Debtor is admitted to his Oath to Swear he is not worth 40 Gilders, beſides his wearing Cloths and working Tools, and then he is ſet at liberty; but in the mean time let the Priſoner have a care not to make a falſe Oath, for then he is

puniſhed

puniſhed without Mercy, an inſtance of which happened in my time.

The States having admitted a certain Jew to come and make ſuch an Oath before them, were at the ſame time informed by the Goaler, that this Jew had been ſeen through the chinks of the Door, quilting Ducats of Gold, and ſome Diamonds in his Cloaths, to the value of 5000 Gilders. The States hereupon admoniſhed the Jew to take heed to what he was about to Swear, becauſe the Law was very ſtrict againſt ſuch as made falſe Oaths before them, and at the ſame time cauſed the Oath, and the Law to be Read unto him; nevertheleſs the Jew offered to take the Oath, but the Lords not ſuffering him to Swear, becauſe then he muſt die by Law, cauſed him to be taken out into another Room and ſearched, where they found about him the Ducats and Diamonds: This being told the Lords, they ſent for him in, and then Sentenced him to have 60 Laſhes under the Gallows, and to be Baniſhed the Country; yet, becauſe the Jew had many Children, they gave the third part of what was taken about him to his Wife and Children, and a third to the Poor, and the other third to the Creditors, which was enough to pay them their Debt: Theſe Commiſſioners are paid by the States, and have not a Doit from Debtors or Creditors, for all what they do: Theſe Commiſſioners are alſo

much to be commended for their readiness to do good Offices to those Poor Merchants, who having lived honestly, are brought to decay by Losses and Crosses in their Trade; who when they find any such so Poor that they can neither pay their Creditors, nor maintain the charge of their Families, it is their constant Custom, to take their Children from them, and maintain and bring them up in their Hospitals; yea, often also solliciting the Burghermasters on their behalf, to bestow some small Office upon them for their Relief and Subsistance. And here I must not omit to acquaint you, that as the Compounding of Matters in *Holland* betwixt Debtor and Creditor, so as hath been said, is very easie and equitable, so is also their way or method of suing for Debts very favorable, which is after this manner; In the first place, a Note or Summons is left at the Debtors House, and if he neglect to appear, a second Summons is sent, but then if he neither appear himself, or send his Proctor, the Sheriffs order an Arrest against him; and at last, when he is brought before them, if the matter be difficult, it is referred to two or three good Men of the City, and time given him; but if the Plaintiff make Oath, that he apprehends the Debtor hath a design to run away, then must the Prisoner either give Bail, or return to Prison. It is a Remark that I have made in my Travels, that excepting

France

France and *Flanders*, I never ſaw in any Priſon above forty Priſoners for Debt at one time, and in ſome great Towns, as in *Haerlem* and others, ſometimes not one; and the Reaſon hereof is plain, for you cannot lay a Man in Priſon for an Action or Debt, ſmall or great, but you muſt maintain the Priſoner, ſo that many times the Charges exceed the principal Debt, and after all, the Priſoner can free himſelf; whereas the Cuſtom in *England*, encouraged by thoſe Varlets the Pettyſoggers and Catchpoles, of turning a Man into a Priſon for a Crown, or it may be for nothing at all, if he cannot find Bail, he may lie and Starve there, is an abominable abuſe; as alſo that of Suborning falſe Witneſſes, which is extreamly cried out againſt beyond Sea.

And now becauſe I am Speaking of Pettyſoggers, give me leave to tell you a Story I met with when I lived in *Rome*, going with a Roman to ſee ſome Antiquities, he ſhewed me a Chapel, Dedicated to one St. *Evona*, a Lawyer of *Britain*, who he ſaid came to *Rome* to intreat the Pope to give the Lawyers of *Britain* a Patron, to which the Pope replied, That he knew of no Saint but what was diſpoſed of to other Profeſſions; at which *Evona* was very ſad, and earneſtly beg'd of the Pope to think of one for them: At laſt, the Pope propoſed to St. *Evona*, that he ſhould go round the Church of St. *John de Latera*

Blind-

Blindfold, and after he had ſaid ſo many *Ave Maria*'s, that the firſt Saint he laid hold of ſhould be his Patron, which the good old Lawyer willingly undertook; and at the end of his *Ave Maria*'s, he ſtopt at St. *Michael*'s Altar, where he laid hold of the Devil under St. *Michael*'s Feet, and cry'd out, This is our Saint, let him be our Patron; ſo being unblindfolded, and ſeeing what a Patron he had choſen, he went to his Lodgings ſo dejected, that in few Months after he Died, and coming to Heavens Gates, knockt hard; whereupon St. *Peter* asked, Who it was that knockt ſo boldly, he replied, That he was St. *Evona* the Advocate: Away, away, ſaid St. *Peter*, here is but one Advocate in Heaven, here is no room for you Lawyers. O but, ſaid St. *Evona*, I am that honeſt Lawyer who never took Fees on both ſides, or ever pleaded in a bad Cauſe; nor did I ever ſet my Neighbours together by the Ears, or lived by the Sins of the People. Well then, ſaid St. *Peter*, come in: This news coming down to *Rome*, a witty Poet writ upon St. *Evona*'s Tomb theſe words; St. *Evona un Briton, Advocat non Larron, Hallelujah.* This Story put me in mind of *Ben. Johnſon*'s going through a Church in *Surrey*, ſeeing Poor People weeping over a Grave, asked one of the Women, Why they wept? O ſaid ſhe, we have loſt our precious Lawyer, Juſtice *Randal*, he kept us all in Peace, and always was ſo good as

to

to keep us from going to Law, the beſt Man that ever lived, Well, ſaid *Ben. Johnſon*, I will ſend you an Epitaph to write upon his Tomb, which was,

God works Wonders now and than,
Here lies a Lawyer an honeſt Man.

And truly old *Ben.* was in the right, for in my time I have obſerved ſome Gentlemen of that Profeſſion, that have not acted like St. *Evona*, or Juſtice *Randal*, I will ſay no more of them, but wiſh them as great Fees, and as much encouragement as the Lawyers have in *Switzerland.*

I now come to Speak ſomething of the three Taxes I mentioned in the former part of my Remarks on Taxes, of which the firſt ought rather to be called an uſeful and publick Invention, like to that of the Inſurance Office in *London*, then a publick Tax, ſeeing no Man needs contribute to it unleſs they pleaſe, and find his profit by it; but the other may be called Taxes, becauſe the Subjects are obliged to ſubmit to them, but then they are ſo eaſie, that what the publick gets thereby, not only leſſons extraordinary Subſidies, which many times occaſions clamour, when becauſe of their Rarity, and the urgency of Occaſions, they muſt needs be great.

Yet

Yet it is sufficiently Compensated by the advantage and security in the Estates, which private Persons, who are obliged to pay it, reap thereby daily: I am confident, that if the King and Parliament thought fit to introduce some, or all three of these Taxes into *England*, the publick charge of Government might be defrayed with more ease, and with less repining and clamour, than when it must be done by new and high Impositions; however, our Governors are the proper Judges of that.

The first then is an House called the Merchants Bank, which is governed by divers Commissioners, Clerks, and Book-keepers, likewise an Essay-Master, who judgeth of the Gold and Silver, that at any time is brought into the Bank uncoined: The security given for preservation thereof, are the States and Magistrates of *Amsterdam*. Now if you have a mind to put Money into the Bank, suppose 1000 *l.* less or more, you must go to the Clerks, and ask a Folio for your Name, and then pay in your Money at three or four *per Cent.* according as the rate of the Bank-Money is high or low, or you may buy it of those called Cashiers or Brokers; then get the Clerks to set down in the Folio what you bring in; having done so, you may draw this Sum, or sell it in what parcels you please; but then if you let your Money lie seven years in the Bank, you receive no Interest

for

for the ſame. If you ask, Where then is the Advantage for the Merchants? I anſwer, firſt, you have your Money ready at all times for anſwering Bills of Exchange, and making other Payments: You are at no charge for Bags or Portage, at no loſs by falſe tale, or bad Money, in no danger of Thieves, or unfaithful Servants, or Fire; and above all, you have the Accounts of your Caſh moſt punctually and juſtly kept without any trouble, or running the risk of Goldſmith or Caſhierers breaking in your Debt; for ſuch is their care, that twice a Year, or ſometimes oftner, they ſhut up the Bank for 14 Days, and then all that have Concerns therein, muſt bring in their Accounts to the Clerks, who a few Days after, having viewed the Books, acquaint ſuch as have brought in wrong Accounts with their Miſtakes, deſiring them to return to their Books, and rectifie their Error, not telling them wherein the miſtake lies: So that I have known Merchants, in my time, ſent back three or four times with their wrong Accounts: But if they begin to grow impatient, and ſay that they will ſtand to their Accounts, then they pay a Mulct to the Clerks upon their convincing them of their Miſtakes, either by charging too much upon the Bank, or forgetting or omitting what was their due. I knew two Merchants, who having forgot, the one 750 *l.* and the other 220 *l.* in their Accounts, were honeſtly

ly rectified by the Clerks, ſo that they ſuſtained no Loſs. Beſides this care of the Clerks in keeping and ſtating the Accounts, the Bank is obliged for 5 *l.* a Year to ſend to every Merchant that deſires it, their Accounts every Morning before Exchange-time, of the Moneys written of by them in in the Bank the Day before upon any Merchants Account, and what Sums are written of by others upon their Accounts: So that the Merchants may compare the Banks Notes with their Books, and ſo ſave much of the Charges of Book-keeping.

Now if it be objected, That though this be an Advantage to the Merchants, yet what can the Publick gain thereby, ſeeing the Charges of paying Officers, Clerks, *&c.* muſt needs be very conſiderable?

I anſwer, That indeed it is a Myſtery to thoſe who underſtand not the thing; but if it were once known and practiſed, the Advantage of it would appear: For among other things which might be ſaid, the Magiſtrates of the City take out of the Merchants Bank a ſufficient Stock of Money to ſupply the Lumbert, a Bank that lends out Money, and is Governed by four Commiſſioners choſen out of the Magiſtrates, who ſit in Court every Day in the Lumbert, which is a large Pile of Building 300 Foot long, containing ſeveral Chambers and Magazines under one Roof; in theſe ſeveral Chambers the Commiſſioners

missioners have Officers sitting to lend Money upon all sorts of Goods, even from a pair of Shooes to the richest Jewel, *&c.* This is a great convenience for Poor People; yea, for Merchants also, who some times may want Money to pay a Bill of Exchange, and prevents the Cheating, and extraordinary Extortion used by the Pawn-brokers in *England*, *France*, and other Countries. And besides, the Poor have their Pawns safely and well preserved, neither are they punctually sold when the Year is out, or denied under the pretext of being mislaid, as the Poor are often times served by the wicked Pawn-brokers.

There is also another convenience in this Lumbert, *viz.* an excellent way they have of discovering Thieves, and the stolen Goods; they publish two general open Sales of Goods pawn'd, twice a year, that such as will may redeem their Goods, and paying the Interest may have them, although the time be relapsed. Thus much as to the *Lumbert*. I was once, according to my Duty, to wait upon the D. of *York*, at the Bank of Merchants, where shewing his Highness the way of keeping the Journal-Book of the Bank, which is of a prodigious bigness, his Highness was extreamly pleased with the contrivance of preserving it from Fire; saying, that the course they took might be of great use for the preserving Patents, and the Deeds of Noblemens Estates: This contrivance, which per-

perhaps may be thought useful or imitable, I shall therefore describe it: It is a large Fire-stone shaped like a Chest, and set upright in a Stone-Wall, having a large Brass Door of a vast thickness, with Flaps to fall over and cover the Lock and Hinges; into this Chest the Book is drawn upon Rolls, it being of such a bulk and weight as cannot be handed in by a Man, and there it is so securely preserved, that although the House should be burnt, the Book in all probability would be safe. Should I here give an account of the vast Sums of Money that daily are written of in this Bank, I might probably be thought to speak at random, but this I may boldly affirm, that it far exceeds all the Banks in *Europe*, both for Riches and Business, and their Credit is such, that the Italians, French, Germans, and English have great Sums in the same; neither was ever any Man refused his Money in the worst of times.

A second Tax is what ariseth from the just and laudable Establishment of a Register, a Tax which I think most Men will be willing to submit to, except such as design to cheat and defraud their Neighbours, and live by such like Sins and Confusion, and for the most part die with the Curse of the People: This Register in *Holland* begets such assurance and safety in Dealing, that in purchasing of Houses or Land, a Child, though over-reached in the Value, yet cannot be cheated as to the Title. The

The Third and last Tax is that of Sealed Paper, as it is practised in *Holland*. There are many other things might be spoken, as to the Government of *Amsterdam*, but I must not tire your patience. However, one considerable thing I would not pass by, touching the Militia: There are in *Amsterdam* Sixty Companies of Foot, the least of them having 200 Men, some 300, which in a modest account, amounts at least to 15000 Men, in which number neither Jews nor Anabaptists who carry no Arms are reckoned, only they are obliged to contribute to the maintenance of the 1400 Soldiers, who are kept in constant pay, as a Guard for the City, and towards the Night-Watch or Rattle-Watch, who walk the Streets the whole Night to keep good Orders, and tell us every half hour what a Clock it is. There are also upon every Church Tower, Trumpeters, who Sound every half hour; and if any Fire breaks out in the City, they give a Signal on which side on the City the Fire is, and Ring the Fire-Bell; and they have excellent ways on a sudden in such sad Accidents to quench Fire: But I may not enlarge any longer, but hasten out of *Holland*. Though before I leave it it will not be amiss if I give the Reader a List of the Passage-Boats, which for the convenience of those that Travel that way, I have here Collected, with the times of their going off, which they are punctual in observing.

Beginning at *Helvoet-Sluys*, where the Pacquet-Boat from *England* lies. From whence to the *Briell* there goes a Wagon every day at 8 in the Morning; the Passage costs 7 Stivers; and the same from the *Briell* to *Helvoet*.

From the *Briell* to *Rotterdam*, and from *Rotterdam* to the *Briell*, there sails a Boat every day as the Tide serves.

From *Rotterdam* to *Delft*, and from *Delft* to *Rotterdam*, there goes a Trecht-Scuyt, or Passage-Boat, every Hour, from 6 in the Morning to 8 in the Evening.

From *Delft* to the *Hague*, and from the *Hague* to *Delft*, the Boat goes every half Hour.

From *Delft*, and from the *Hague* to *Leyden*; in the Morning at 5, 7, 9, and half an hour after 10. In the Afternoon at half an hour after 12, at 2½, at 4½, and at 6½ daily, as you are to understand all along.

From *Leyden* to *Delft*, or to the *Hague* at the same Hours; In the Morning at 4, 6, 8, and 10½. Afternoon, 12½, 2½, 4½, and 6½, and a Night-Boat at 11.

From *Leyden* to *Haerlem*; In the Morning at 3½, 6½, 9 and 11. Afternoon, 12½, 1½, 4, and 6. Also a Market-Boat every Day before Noon.

From *Haerlem* to *Leyden*; In the Morning at 6, 8, 10 and 12. Afternoon at 1, 2, 3 and 6; and the Night-Boat at 11.

From

From *Amsterdam* to *Haerlem*, and from *Haerlem* to *Amsterdam*, there goes a Boat every Hour, from the opening of the Gates, to 8 of the Clock at Night.

From *Amsterdam* to *Leyden*, at 8 at Night, and from *Leyden* to *Amsterdam*, at 9 at Night, every Night; and a Market-Boat at 3 in the Afternoon.

From *Amsterdam* to *Utrecht*, from the 15 of *March* to the 15 of *September*, at 7 in the Morning, at 1 in the Afternoon, and at 8 in the Evening. From the 15 of *September*, to the 11 of *March*, at 8 in the Morning, at 1 in the Afternoon, and at 7 in the Evening. And

From *Utrecht* to *Amsterdam* at the same Hours.

From *Amsterdam* to *Gouda*, or *Tergoes*, as 'tis corruptly called; From the first of *April* to the last of *September*, in the Morning, at 7, and in the Evening at 8; In *October*, *November*, and *March*, Morning and Evening at 8.

From *Gouda* to *Amsterdam*; In the Morning at 11, and in the Evening at 8. In *December*, *January* and *February*, no Boat goes in the Morning from either Place, and only one at 8 in the Evening.

From *Tergoes* you may go by Wagon to *Rotterdam*, or from *Rotterdam* to *Tergoes*, for about 12 or 14 Stivers, which is a con-

at what Hour they please, and pay 24 G. 18 St. and passage-Gelt, provided there be no more than 6 Persons.

And if you are set down by the way you shall be abated proportionably of the Passage, but then you must give notice of it before Hand, and be content to take your place after those that go quite out.

And now having said so much of the States Government, and of *Amsterdam* in particular, it will not be amiss to take notice of some bad Customs and Practises now in vogue in *Holland*, and leave it to the Reader to Judge what they may portend; There are Tolerated in the City of *Amsterdam*, amongst other abuses, at least 50 Musick-houses, where lewd Persons of both Sexes meet and practise their Villanies: There is also a place called the Long-Seller, a Tolerated Exchange, or publick Meeting House for Whores and Rogues to Rendezvous in, and make their filthy Bargains. This Exchange is open from six a Clock in the Evening untill nine at Night; every Whore must pay three Stivers at the Door for her Entrance or Admission. I confess the Ministers Preach and Exclaim from the Pulpit against this horrible Abuse, but who they be that protect them I know not; yet, I have heard some plead for the Toleration of these wicked Meetings, upon pretence, that when the *East-India* Fleets come home, the Seamen are so mad for Women,

Women, that if they had not such Houses to bait in, they would force the very Citizens Wives and Daughters, but it is well known, that Discipline might suppress this Abuse. But the Luxury and Extravagance in general, now so much Practised in *Holland*, is what in time will be their Ruine. The old severe and frugal Way of Living is now quite out of Date, in stead of the plain convenient Dwellings, the homely Diet and Cloaths, the *Hollanders* formerly contented themselves with, they now build stately Palaces, have their delightful Gardens and Houses of Pleasure, keep their Coaches and fine Equipage, and nothing can now please their Women but the best and richest Apparel of *France* and other Nations: And withal, their Sons are so much addicted to Gaming, that many Families in *Amsterdam* are ruined by it. This is what the grave and sober People very much regret, as being very sensible of the effect this profuse Way of Living will in time have upon their Nation, where the Example of one will dispose another to Lazyness and Pleasure, till in the end they wholly lay aside their Industry and pains, and so become as Poor and Weak, as they are now Powerful and Rich.

I hope I have by this time given my Reader a sufficient *Idea* of the Nature, Government, and Customs of this Flourishing

People, which if I have been too large in describing, I will endeavour to make amends for, by my Brevity hereafter, except in *Flanders*, where it will be necessary to enumerate, and particularly describe the Chief Towns and Frontier Garisons, that Country being (by reason of the Wars,) the most talk'd of, of any part of Europe.

The general Road from *Holland* to *Flanders* is by the way of *Rotterdam*, *Dort*, and *Breda*. From *Amsterdam* to *Rotterdam* is about Twelve Hours, or Thirty six English Miles, which, by the common Passage, you may travel in a Days-Time with great Ease, at the Expence of about Half a Crown English. In the Way you pass through *Haerlem*, a Wall'd City, very large, populous, and of great Trade, especially for Linnens, wrought Silks, Thread and Tape: But the chief Excellence of this Place is their Water, which is the best for Bleaching Linnen of any in all these Countries. Here, as the *Hollanders* pretend, the Art of Printing was first invented. This City, (as indeed are all the Cities in *Holland*,) is very neat, the Streets streight and large, the Pavement even, the Houses of Brick, well built, and in good Repair.

From

From hence you go in another Boat to *Leyden*, which is esteemed the pleasantest Town in *Holland*. Here is held a University for Improvement of Learning, which being plentifully fill'd with Students, must necessarily make the Town a place of good Trade; besides which it is considerable for the great quantity of Woollen and Linnen Cloaths here made. The Distance between *Haerlem* and *Leyden* is about Three Hours and a Half of the Boats Passage.

When you have pass'd through *Leyden*, you take a new Boat to *Delft*, where you arrive in about Four Hours more: This also is a very pleasant but silent Town, and therefore made a Retreat by old Traders that have got enough, many such inhabiting here. This City is famous for the Arsenal of the State kept in it, which is undoubtedly well stored with all Warlike Necessaries. The Trade of this Town lies chiefly in *Porcelane*, and other *East-India* Goods, this being one of the Chambers of that Company. From hence to *Rotterdam* is about Two Hours more, but before I go thither 'twill be convenient to turn a little out of the way, and see the *Hague*.

The *Hague* (the splendidst Village in *Europe*,) is situate about a League from *Delft*,

Eleven

Eleven English Miles from *Rotterdam*, and Ten from *Leyden*. By reason of the Prince's Court, and the multitude of Business here transacted, it is no wonder that the Town is very populous and rich. Here are held the Assemblies of the States-General, of the the Provincial States of *Holland*, and of the Council of State. All the publick Affairs of the Commonwealth in general are here transacted; it is here the Foreign Ministers receive their Audience, and commonly reside; and 'tis here are held the Supream Courts of Judicature. The Palace, containing the Prince's Lodgings, the Chambers of the Estates General, and Provincial, Council of State, *&c* is a handsom Building, making two Angles of a large Square, in the mid'st of which stands a fair large Hall, not unlike that of *Westminster*, especially in respect to the Shops in it all round, and the Standards taken from their Enemies hanging up in it, but far short of it in largeness, being scarce so big as the *Guildhall* of *London*. Adjoyning to the Court stands a very Noble House, all of Stone, built by Prince *Maurice*, and call'd by his Name. The whole Court is moated round, and Guards continually kept at every Gate: On the North-side is a large square Pond called the *Viver*, and on the West the Court opens to a large Plain, in which the Guards are daily drawn up; and round it are many fine Houses belonging

longing to Persons of Quality. The Buildings here in general are very good, but those especially about the Court, and in the part of the Town towards the Wood, are very fine, and inhabited by Foreign Ministers and Persons of Quality. The Wood just without the Town towards *Leyden* is pleasant enough; in the middle of it stands a House of Pleasure of the Prince's, having very beautiful Gardens to it, and in it besides stately Lodgings, &c. a very large Dancing Room, with a high Roof rising into a *Cupulo*, and at the top a Lanthorn, in which is a Gallery for Musick; the Walls and Cieling all round adorn'd with curious Paintings, representing the Actions of *Henry-Frederick* Prince of *Orange*, the Father of his present Majesty: by whose Widow this House was built. On the North-side of the Town is a Walk to the Sea-side, about two Miles in length, paved all the Way with Bricks, and planted on each side with Trees, which makes it mighty pleasant; at the end of this Walk, among the Sand-Hills, which keep out the Sea, stands the little Village called *Schievling*; from whence his late Majesty King *Charles* the Second took Shipping for *England*, to his Glorious and Happy Restauration.

Rotterdam is a City of very great Trade, especially with *England*, of whose Ships the Harbour

Harbour is always full. Here is held an Exchange, which is every day fill'd with Merchants of great Trade and Wealth. The convenience of the Haven is very extraordinary, the Ships (though of 2 or 300 Tun) coming up into the middle of the Town, and the Goods deliver'd at the Merchants Doors. This City lies upon the *Maes*, about six Leagues above the *Briel*, and about the same distance below *Dort*.

From *Rotterdam* to *Dort* the common Passage is by a Boat that sails every day with the Tide. This is a handsom Town; the Buildings neat, though old; it is considerable by being the First among the Cities that send Deputies to the Provincial States of *Holland*. The chief Trade of this place lies in Rhenish Wines, of which the Merchants have great Stores.

From hence you must pass a little Arm of the Sea, of about three Hours sail, before you can take the Chariot or Wagon for *Breda*, which is a Frontier of *Holland*, and therefore strongly fortified: The Town is large, handsomly built, and pleasantly seated. In it is a Castle and Palace for the Prince of *Orange*, to whom the Royalty of this Town, and the Territory of it, does belong, with the Title of Baron of *Breda*. The Fortifications are Regular, sustain'd, with

with Counterscarp, Ravelins, Halfmoons, Palisadoes, &c. and great care is taken to keep them in repair, it being a place of too great consequence to be neglected. The Governor is appointed by the Prince of *Orange*. The Story of this Towns being taken by a Company of Soldiers who hid themselves in a Turf Boat, and so got in undiscovered, is so commonly known, that I need not here relate it. And now I should leave the Dominions of the States-General, but that it is necessary to give you first a Description of their most considerable Frontier Towns towards *Flanders*, which they at first built against the Spaniards, but have since found necessary against the French. The chief of these, besides *Breda* already spoke of, are *Bergen ap Zoom*, *Boisleduc* or *'Hertogen Bosch*, the *Grave*, and *Maestricht*.

Bergen ap Zoom is conveniently seated, between *Brabant*, *Flanders*, *Holland*, and *Zealand*, which Situation renders it of great Importance to the Owners, who have therefore spared no Cost in its Fortification, besides which it has a natural Strength by being placed in a Country so low, that it is almost uninhabitable, in so much, that to hinder the Waters from overflowing it, they are forced to raise Artificial Banks, which they can destroy as they please; and besides it stands on that

Arm

Arm of the *Schelde* that runs between th Islands of *Zealand*, which being well guarde by Forts, gives them an Opportunity o putting in Relief as need requires. Th Fortification is very Strong and Regula being besides the Wall and Ditch provid with Halfmoons, Hornworks, *&c.* T Buildings here are fair and neat, the gr Church and Marquis's Palace are well wor a Travellers Sight.

Boisleduc or *s'Hartogen Bosch*, vulgarly *B duc* or *Bosch*, is situate in *Brabant*, upon t River *Dise*, about a League South of t *Maes*. The Town is large, well built, fe ed upon a Hill, and surrounded with Mars and Rivers, so that there is no access b by artificial Causeys, which are all co manded by Forts without the Walls of t Town. The Fortifications are extraord nary strong, which, with the convenie Situation, makes the place almost impre nable. The Buildings here are differe from those of *Holland*, being generally Timber: The Ten chief Streets butt upo the Market. The Town has a good Trad consisting in Woollen and Linnen Clot also Knives, and curious Works in Ste Here is always kept a large Garison, One and Twenty Companies of Foot, an Four Troops of Horse.

Th

The *Grave* ſtands upon the *Maes*, about Twenty Miles Eaſt of *Balduc*, upon the Frontiers of *Guelderland*, it lies in a low Ground; The Country about is Meadow and Paſturage, which affords Paſturage for a good Body of Horſe always quarter'd here. On one ſide of it runs the *Maes*, and on the other lies a large & deep Marſh, which natural Strength is much improved by the excellent Fortifications about the Town, having a Counterſcarp, Ravelins, Hornworks, Paliſadoes, *&c.* all in very good repair: Notwithſtanding which it was by the cowardly and treacherous Gariſon quitted to the French in 1672, but regain'd by the Prince of *Orange*, our preſent King, in 1674, after a ſharp and Bloody Siege. The Prince of *Orange* is Lord of this Town, and Earl of *Cuyck* the Territory about it.

Maeſtricht is ſituate upon the Borders of the Biſhoprick of *Leige*, between which Biſhop and the Duke of *Brabant*, the Juriſdiction of it was formerly divided, but now wholly under the *Hollanders*. It ſtands upon the *Maes*, which is here paſſed by a beautiful Stone Bridge of Nine Arches, which Bridge joyns the City to the Suburbs call'd the *Wick*. The Fortifications are reckon'd among the beſt in *Europe*, which, for the better informing the Reader, I have here added a Draught of. The Town is large

Arm of the *Schelde* that runs between the Islands of *Zealand*, which being well guarded by Forts, gives them an Opportunity of putting in Relief as need requires. The Fortification is very Strong and Regular, being besides the Wall and Ditch provided with Halfmoons, Hornworks, *&c.* The Buildings here are fair and neat, the great Church and Marquiss's Palace are well worth a Travellers Sight.

Boisleduc or *s'Hartogen Bosch*, vulgarly *Bolduc* or *Bosch*, is situate in *Brabant*, upon the River *Dise*, about a League South of the *Maes*. The Town is large, well built, seated upon a Hill, and surrounded with Marshes and Rivers, so that there is no access but by artificial Causeys, which are all commanded by Forts without the Walls of the Town. The Fortifications are extraordinary strong, which, with the convenient Situation, makes the place almost impregnable. The Buildings here are different from those of *Holland*, being generally of Timber: The Ten chief Streets butt upon the Market. The Town has a good Trade, consisting in Woollen and Linnen Cloth, also Knives, and curious Works in Steel. Here is always kept a large Garison, *viz.* One and Twenty Companies of Foot, and Four Troops of Horse.

The

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large and beautiful, the Houses all covered with Slate, and the Trade pretty considerable: Near the Town is a Quarry of Stone, over which is a Hill that overlooks the Town, but to provide against that Disadvantage, the Bastion to the South-East is built very high. This City underwent the Fate of the other Dutch Frontiers in 1672, *viz.* was taken by the French King after a sharp Siege, but was restored at the Treaty of *Nimeguen*.

Besides these principal Fortifications, the Dutch have many smaller upon the Frontiers towards *Flanders*, which are also very strong, *viz.* *Gorcum*, *Woreum*, *Bommel*, *Heusden*, *Crevecœur*, *Schencken Schans*, &c. with many small Forts all along upon the *Maes*, the Description of all which would take up too much Room, and, I fear, tire out the Readers Patience; I will therefore now proceed on my Journey through *Flanders*.

From *Breda* to *Antwerp* you go by Wagon, the distance between them is near Thirty English Miles; and here you must beware of the Spanish Soldiers, who make it a Custom to meet all Wagons, and demand a Charity, which if given by every one in the Wagon, they go off without more Rudeness, but if denied will take the Liber-

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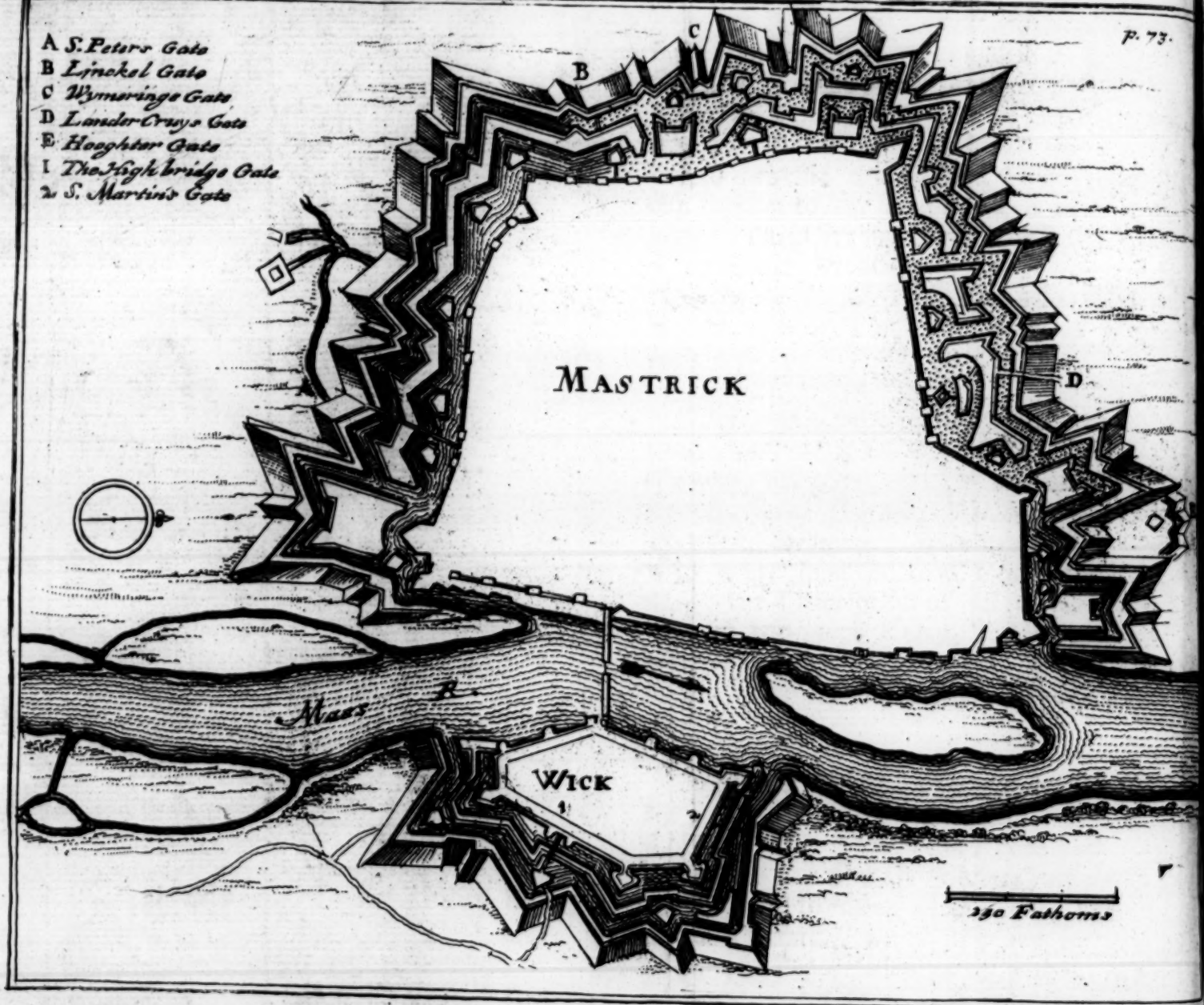

A S. Peters Gate
B Lincket Gate
C Wymerings Gate
D Lander Crays Gate
E Hoogster Gate
I The High bridge Gate
2 S. Martins Gate
MASTRICK
Maes R.
WICK
250 Fathoms

ty of forcing what they pleaſe. 'Tis the wiſeſt way therefore to give them a piece of Money, after which you paſs quietly, except you meet another Gang, to whom alſo you muſt uſe the ſame Civility upon the Penalty aforeſaid.

Antwerp is a moſt Noble and Beautiful City, and has formerly been one of the moſt Flouriſhing in *Europe*: It ſtands upon the *Scheldt*, which being a more convenient Haven than that at *Sluys*, and the War in *Flanders* beginning to rage furiouſly, was the reaſon the Trade of *Bruges* removed hither, about the Year 1500, ſo that this (as *Bruges* had been) became the Grand Mart of *Europe*; and ſo very conſiderable was the Trade of this City, that (in the moſt flouriſhing time of it, which was about the Year 1560,) there were frequently ſeen to lie in the River no leſs than 2500 Ships together, and very commonly 500 Ships went out, or came in, in a day. But this laſted not long, for the War continuing furious, this City ſuffered extreamly, having been twice ſack'd, a great part of it burnt down, and 7000 of its Inhabitants barbarouſly murthered, which happened in the year 1576; this, together with the growing Strength of the Dutch, caus'd the Trade to remove to *Amſterdam* and *London*; both which Cities, having by that time begun to Trade to the *Eaſt Indies*, and other Places of the World, ſucceeded

Antwerp and *Bruges*, and are now the most considerable, for Navigation, in the World. Add to this, That the Dutch, being Masters of *Zealand*, had the Command of the *Scheldt*, and so impos'd what Taxes they pleased upon Ships going to *Antwerp*; all which has so reduc'd this City, that though it be still Beautiful in its Buildings, the publick ones especially being very magnificent: By the want of Trade it is become empty of Inhabitants, insomuch that even the very *Exchange* is, a good part of it, covered with Grass, so little Use is there made of it. The Cathedral Church is a most Magnificent Structure, in it are 66 Chapels and Altars, all which are sumptuously adorn'd with Statues, Carvings, and Paintings. The Jesuits Church also is a very splendid Building, and richly set out with Carving and Painting, and may perhaps vie with any in the World. The Walls of this City are very remarkable for Beauty and Strength, they being very high, 110 Foot broad, and faced with Stone, with eight Bulwarks well contrived for mutual Defence; this Wall was built about the year 1550. The Cittadel is very strong, being well fortified after the Modern Way; it stands on the South-side of the Town, and commands both the City and Country.

Bruffels is about 25 English Miles from *Antwerp*, from whence the common Passage

is by Boat; This is the Capital City, not only of *Brabant*, but of all the *Spaniſh Provinces* of the *Netherlands*; the Reſidence of the Dukes of *Burgundy* anciently, and now of the Governor of the *Netherlands*: It is ſituated in a very pleaſant Country, and watered by the *Sinne* and other Rivers and Springs; and encompaſſed with a high Wall and large Ditches. This City is very large, and well Built, the Streets handſom and convenient; the Palace, ſeated upon a Hill in the Town, is a very magnificent and ſtately Structure, with excellent Gardens, Grotto's, Walks, *&c.* and deſerves a particular Deſcription, did my deſign'd Brevity admit it. Beſides which, here are many ſtately Palaces belonging to the Nobility, who always attend the Court. The Senate-houſe is a very Noble Pile. The Religious Houſes and Hoſpitals, of which here are a great Number, are very finely built and richly endow'd. The Houſes of private Citizens are very ſtately, and all furniſhed with Gardens, which they are very curious in Cultivating, Flowers here being very much valued. The Number of Churches, Gates, and principal Streets is Seven of each, which Number they ſeem to be particularly fond of, here being Seven Noble Families eminent for their Antiquity, Seven Schabins, (Magiſtrates ſo called,) Seven great Houſes left out for the

Benefit of the Corporation, Seven publick Fountains; and lastly, Seven Licenced Midwives. About a quarter of a League from the City is a pleasant Wood, which, besides the Fewel it serves the Town with, affords very good Game for Hunting. So pleasant is the Country all round this City, that every Gate leads you to a different Diversion; one to pleasant Fields, another to Pastures, another to Hunting, another to Vineyards and pleasant Springs, another to Gardens, *&c.* All which, together with the Gentile Conversation here, make this City much the pleasanteſt of any in the *Netherlands*.

In the Mid-way between *Antwerp* and *Brussels* stands the City of *Machlin* or *Malines*, about Four Leagues distance from both, situate upon the River *Dendre*, which runs through the Town. It is a Place of good Strength, having, besides the Fortifications, a natural Strengh by the Flatness of the Country round about, which by that means is easily laid under Water. This is also a neat well-built City, and of considerable Trade for Linnen-Cloth, which is here made in great plenty. Here are held the chief Courts of the *Netherlands* for Judicial Proceedings. Here are Seven stately Churches belonging to the Seven Parishes, into which the City is divided; among them that of *St. Rumbold* is most

worth

worth a Traveller's Notice, having to it a very high Tower, upon the top whereof you have a prospect of many goodly Cities, and a pleasant Country for a long way.

About four Leagues from *Brussels* to the Eastward stands the famous City and University of *Louvain*, pleasantly seated upon the River *Dele*, and by some esteemed the largest City in the *Low Countries*, the Walls being six Miles in Circumference, but then there are many Fields, Orchards, and Gardens included. The Buildings of this Town are not over sumptuous, except the *Stadthuys*, which is a stately Pile, and adorn'd with Carvings and Figures of curious Workmanship. The University was first endowed in 1427, by *John* D. of *Brabant*, but said to be founded 500 Years earlier. In it are Forty three Colleges for the Promotion of Learning, in which great numbers of Students are Instructed. The Rector or chief Governor of the University is a Place of great Dignity, all Persons whatsoever paying him the greatest Respect; and all, even the highest Magistrate, always giving him the way. This was formerly a very populous and Trading Place, now not very considerable, except what the University causes. The Soil here is very fruitful, and the Air gentle and pleasant, so that Wine is pro-duc'd even within the Walls. The Walls

are ſtrongly built, and ſurrounded with a very deep and large Ditch, 53 Towers are plac'd upon them, and Sixteen Draw-Bridges made for the Security of the Gates, which are 11 in number, all of Stone.

From *Louvain* I return'd to *Bruſſels*, whence, after Eight or Ten Days ſtay, I ſet out for *Newport*, in order to return to *England*: At *Bruſſels* I took the Wagon for *Ghent*, but by the way ſtopp'd at *Dendermond*, a ſtrong fortified Town, near Twenty Miles from *Bruſſels*, and about Twelve from *Ghent*; it ſtands upon the River *Dendre*, where it falls into the *Schelde*, and ſerves the better to ſecure *Antwerp*, which lies about five Leagues above it.

From hence I got to *Ghent* in about three Hours: This is the chief City of the Province of *Flanders*, it is conveniently ſeated upon the Rivers *Schelde* and *Leye* which run through it. It is the largeſt City in all the *Netherlands*, being ſix (or as ſome ſay ſeven) Miles in compaſs, but then, as at *Louvain*, large Corn Fields, Meadows, and Gardens are included. The Houſes here are fair and well built, and the Streets clean and neat. The Churches, which are ſeven in number, are very finely built, but the Cathedral eſpecially is very ſtately, and has to it a Tower of 400 Steps high. The Caſtle, or Prince's Palace, is ſaid to contain 300 Chambers, in one of which the

famous

famous Emperor *Charles* the Fifth was born, The Trade of this place consists chiefly in Cloaths, Stuffs, and wrought Silks, of which great Quantities are here made. In this City are held the Provincial Courts for Judicial Proceedings; hither Appeals are brought from all the Courts of *Flanders*, except *Mechlin*, to which there lies Appeals from hence. This City is well wall'd and trench'd about; besides which there is a Cittadel on the South-side of the Town, with four Bastions, two of which look on the City, and the other two on the Fields, and is said to have been first built by *Charles* the Fifth, to awe the Citizens, who were, it seems, much disposed to Faction and Rebellion. This City was taken by the French in the late War, but restored to the *Spaniard* at the Peace of *Nimeguen*.

From *Ghent* to *Bruges* the Passage is by Boat along the new Canal, cut with great Expence by the Marquis *Spinola*, when he was Governor of the *Netherlands*. The distance between them is about Six Leagues. *Bruges*, the second City of *Flanders*, is situate, in a large Plain, about 8 Miles from the Sea, of a round form, and very large, the Walls being above four Miles in compass. In it are six principal Streets, in the Center of which stands the Market-place. It is reasonably populous, and drives a good trade in *Spanish* Wool, but was anciently the great-

eſt Mart of *Europe*, and had in it no leſs than 17 Companies of Merchants of ſeveral Nations, who had each their Houſes for the ſale of the Goods of their reſpective Countries, all which remov'd to *Antwerp* about the Year 1500, as I have already told you, upon account partly of the more convenient Port there, and partly by reaſon of the Civil War then beginning to rage in this Province. It is yet the beſt Trading City the *Spaniards* have in theſe Countries.

From hence to *Newport* is about twenty Miles, the Paſſage by Water upon the ſame Canal. But *Ooſtend*, by the way, is well worth a Traveller's ſight, it being very regularly and ſtrongly fortified, and eſteemed one of the beſt Strengths in the *Netherlands*; it is a Sea Port, and hath a ſafe and deep Harbour, fit to receive Ships of the greateſt Burden, and well defended by Forts. The Houſes here are well built, handſom, and uniform, and the Street ſtrait and clean. The Siege of this place, about the year 1600, was very famous, having defended it ſelf againſt all the Power and Art of the *Spaniards* for three years and three months, during which there are ſaid to have been loſt 100000 Men, whereof 78000 of the Beſiegers.

Newport lies in the Mid-way between *Ooſtend* and *Dunkirk*, upon a little River, which falling into the Sea, makes a long and ſecure, Haven but not deep enough for Ships

of

of Burthen. The Buildings here are neat enough, but low, and of Timber. The Buſineſs of this Town is Fiſhing, by which the Inhabitants are chiefly maintain'd. This place is well fortified, having, beſides Walls and Forts, a very good Caſtle for its Defence. From hence the Engliſh Pacquet-Boat goes twice a week for *Dover*.

Being obliged to wait ſome time for the Pacquets going off, I had the Curioſity to go to *Dunkirk*, to ſee that famous Fortification; which ſtands about five *Leagues* from *Newport* to the South-Weſt.

Dunkirk is indeed a place of wonderful Strength, the French King having been at prodigious Expence in fortifying it, and endeavouring to make it a Port for his Men of War, which he has however not been able to effect, for the Sands do ſo choak up the Harbour notwithſtanding the Mole, that with all the Advantage of higheſt Tides, they cannot bring in a Ship of above Seventy Guns; the many and ſtrong Fortifications, the new Trench or Haven, and the Baſin within the Town, capable of receiving 150 Ships of Burden, together with the Mole or Galleries built a Mile into the Sea, on each ſide the Haven, to ſecure it, and keep out the Sands, are Works of ſurprizing Labour, Art, and Expence, all which, being not able well enough to deſcribe, I have here given a Draught of. The Town

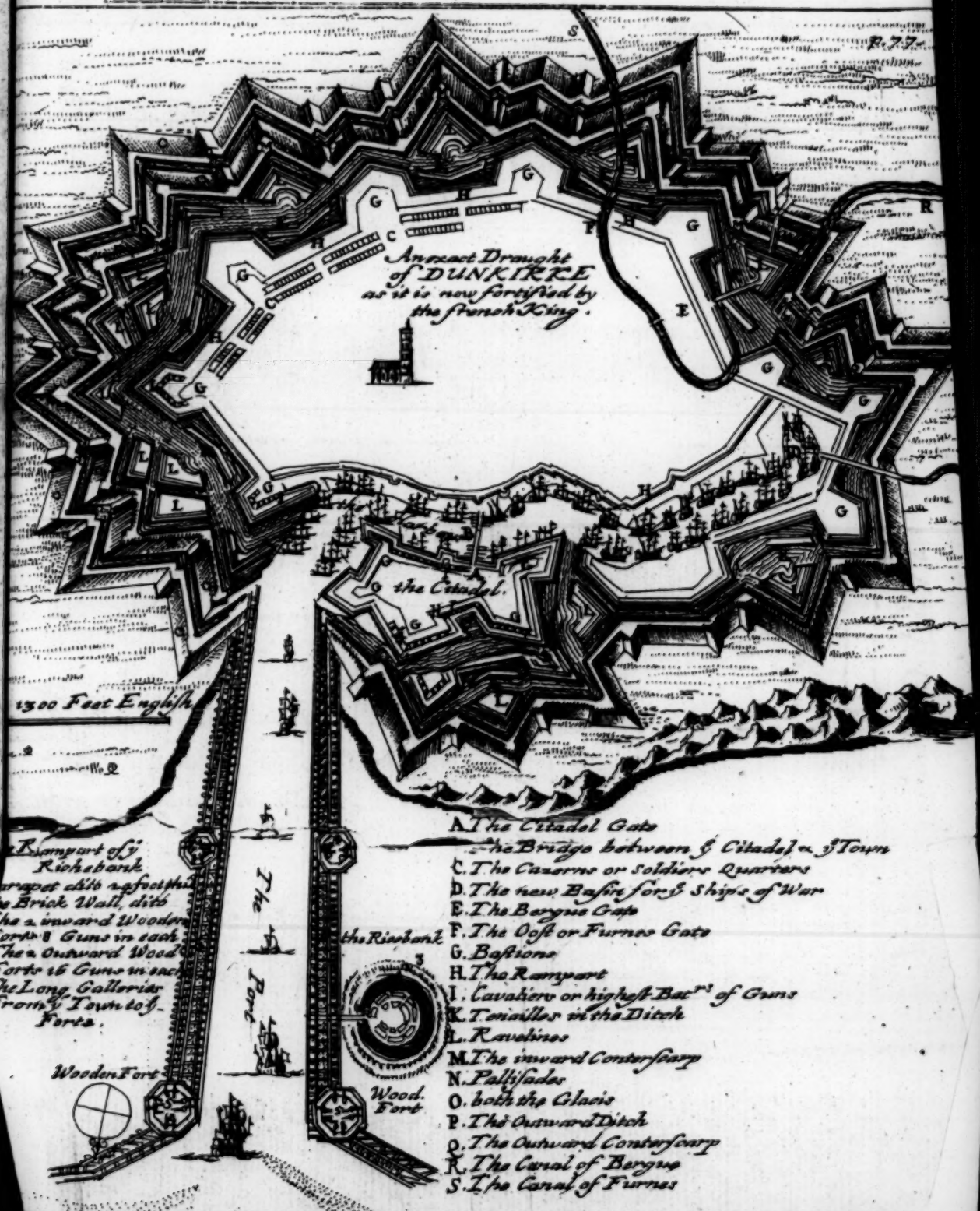
is

is well built and remarkable for the Neatness and regularity of the Streets, it is for Bigness compar'd to *Cambridge* by English Travellers. This is one of the five Ports of *Flanders*, the other being *Graveling*, (about 4 Leagues West of *Dunkirk*,) *Newport*, *Ostend*, and *Sluys*, which last, because I have omitted above, shall now describe.

Sluys is situate in the North Part of *Flanders*, about a League and half from that Mouth of the *Schelde*, which parts this Province from *Zealand*. It belongs to the Dutch, and is one of their strongest Frontiers; It stands about 2 Miles from the Sea, and has the largest Haven of all the five, being capable of receiving 500 Ships of Burden at a time. The Town is but small, but formerly a place of great Trade and Wealth, this having been first, as *Bruges* and *Antwerp* were afterwards, the chief place of Trade in these Countries, though at present but poor, and thinly inhabited. The Fortifications are very strong, and kept in good repair, it being a place of great Consequence to the States-General.

And now having given an account of the chief Cities and Towns I saw in my passage through *Flanders*; it remains only, that I speak something of the Government; and the nature of its Inhabitants, which I shall do in a few Words.

The Nature of these People is much the same

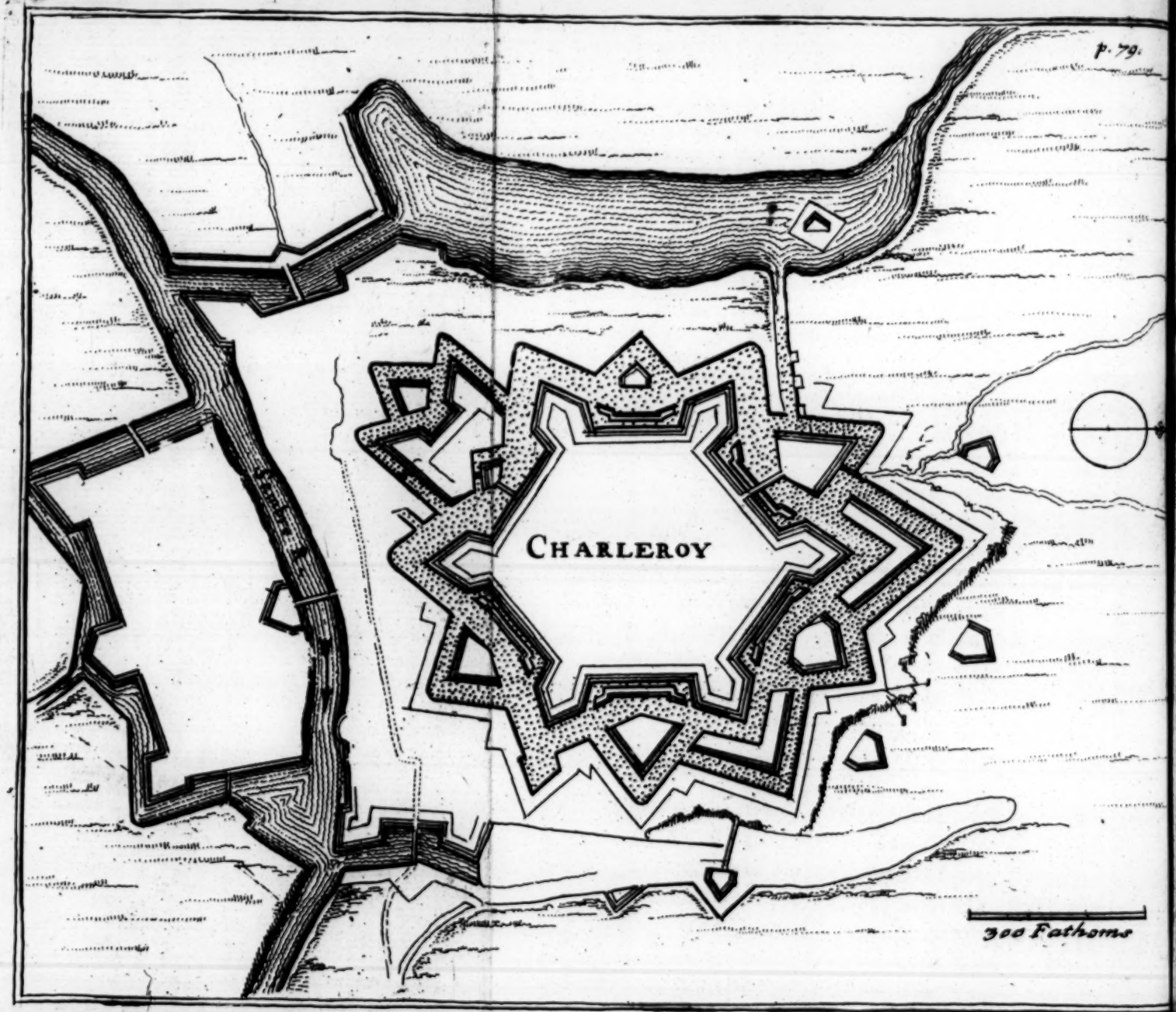

An exact Draught of DUNKIRKE as it is now fortified by the French King.
the Citadel.
1300 Feet English
The Fort
Wooden Fort
Wood. Fort
the Rivebank
A. The Citadel Gate
B. the Bridge between ye Citadel & ye Town
C. The Cazerns or Soldiers Quarters
D. The new Basin for ye Ships of War
E. The Bergue Gate
F. The Oost or Furnes Gate
G. Bastions
H. The Rampart
I. Cavaliers or highest Batts of Guns
K. Tenailles in the Ditch
L. Ravelines
M. The inward Contrescarp
N. Pallisades
O. both the Glacis
P. The Outward Ditch
Q. The Outward Contrescarp
R. The Canal of Bergue
S. The Canal of Furnes

ſame with thoſe of *Holland*, eſpecially the Peaſants and ordinary ſort, that is, of ſomething a heavy Phlegmatick Temper, but withal honeſt and well-meaning, great Lovers of Cleanlineſs, but great Drinkers alſo, as well as the *Hollanders*; but in point of Obedience to their Governors, theſe People are much different from thoſe, they being in general as Loyal Subjects as any Nation whatſoever, which if they were not, they would hardly have endured to have their Country been the Theatre of War, for ſo many years; but would have found out ſome means of taking the Protection of *France*, and thereby avoid the Fatigues they now bear. But indeed they have Incouragement to Loyalty, being at preſent much more free in their Perſons and Eſtates, than they could hope to be under *France*, which does in ſome meaſure recompence their Sufferings by the Wars. They are very zealous in their Religion, which in all theſe Provinces, is the Roman Catholick, even to that degree, that the utmoſt Biggottry of the Roman Church is here embraced. The better ſort, by the Communication with the *Spaniards*, are altered much towards their Temper, as are the Provinces towards *France*, to that of the French. Their *Genius* has formerly eminently appeared, in the Invention of ſeveral curious and Uſeful Arts; particularly that of making Tapiſtry or Arras Hangings;

Hangings; call'd ſo from that Town in the Province of *Artois*, where they were firſt made. The making of Cloth was brought to us from thence, as alſo of Sayes, and ſeveral ſorts of Stuffs. Many other Inſtances of their Ingennity might be brought, but I omit them for brevity-ſake.

Their Induſtry has been ſufficiently manifeſted by the vaſt Trade they have formerly managed with all parts of the World; their City of *Bruges* firſt, and *Antwerp* afterwards, having been the greateſt Markets in *Europe*, where the Merchants of *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Germany*, *Venice*, *Florence*, *Genoa*, *&c.* had each their Houſes or Colleges, as I have already ſaid, for the Sale of the Goods brought hither from each Nation.

At preſent, 'tis true, their Trade abroad is not very conſiderable, the Revolt of *Holland*, and the continual Wars ever ſince, together with the loſs of 3 of their 5 Sea Ports, *viz. Dunkirk* and *Graveling*, to the *French*, and *Sluys* to the *Dutch*; as alſo the Channel to *Antwerp* being ſtopp'd up by the Dutch, have altogether ſo diverted their former Trade, that it is impoſſible ever to return. So that now the chief, and indeed almoſt only, Trade of theſe Countries is, for its own Manufactures, which are Linnen Cloth, Tapeſtries, Worſted, Stuffs, Camlets, Wrought Silks, Linnen, Lace, *&c.* which they ſell to *Germany*, *Spain*, *France*, *England*, and other Nations, who bring them the Goods of thoſe Countries in return; their


CHARLEROY
300 Fathoms

own Navigation being very inconsiderable.

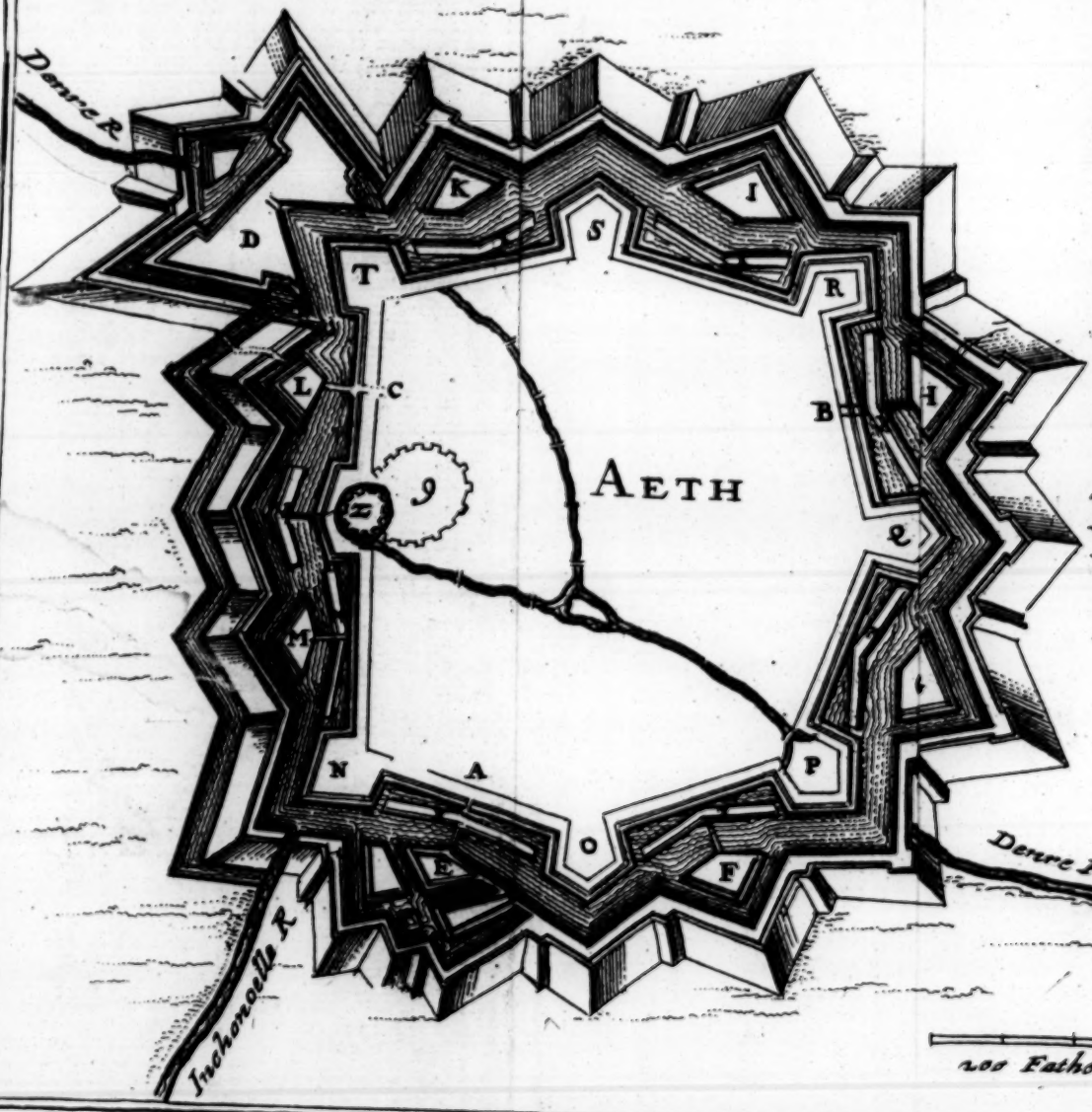
The Supreme Lord of these Countries is the King of *Spain*, whose Viceroy, at present the Elector of *Bavaria*, is chief Governour of them, under whom for the better Administration, there are the Council of State, Privy Council, and Council of Finances or Treasury, the particular Business of each of which, my small Volume will not permit me to speak of, except, that all these assist in the Administration only, the Legislative Power belonging solely to the Convention of the Estates, which is composed of Three Estates, *viz.* The Clergy, Nobility, and Deputies of Cities, who upon occasion of any new Taxes to be Raised, or Law Enacted, are call'd by the Governour to *Brussels*, where they sit, separate, by Provinces. They are always Treated in the most obliging and endearing manner, (the *Spaniard* having by Fatal Experience found his Error in Treating these People with Severity) and if they appear unwilling to Grant what he Demands, the most winning Arguments, with all the Powers of Rhetorick, are used in his behalf; and this is absolutely necessary, for the Dissenting, of but one Member, spoils the Law, each City having a Negative, as well as affirmative Voice.

The *French* King has long desired to be Master of these Countries, and has in effect already got a large Share of them, *viz.*

one

one half, at least, of the Provinces of *Flanders* and *Hainault*, a good part of the Province of *Luxemburgh* and *Namur*, with the principal Cities of both, his next Attempt we may expect will be upon *Charleroy*, which by its situation between his two late Conquests *Mons* and *Namur*, intercepts their Communication, and renders 'em in a manner useless; and because this place has formerly been the occasion of much Discourse, and is probable to be so again, it will not be improper to give the Reader a Description of it, which I have chosen to do by the Draught annex'd, the Town being no ways considerable, but by its Fortifications. It was built in the Year 1666, by the *Spaniards*, and called *Charleroy* in Honour of the present King of *Spain*, but was in a little time quitted by the *Spaniard*, the Fortification then not being strong enough to Resist a Siege, and Taken by the *French*, who Fortified it so well, that it became a considerable Hold; it was Restored to the *Spaniards* by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, since which they have added to the Fortifications, and it is now the strongest Town on that side the Country. It is seated in an Angle made by the *Pieton*, falling into the *Sambre*; so that it has on the South the River *Sambre*; on the West the River *Pieton*; and on the East a deep Marsh, by which means it is attackable but on one side only, and that too is well Guarded with Forts.

And



A the Mons Gate
B the Brusselle Gate
C The Tournay Gate
D A Horn Work
E The Half Moon of Vallo
F The Half Moon of Coffri
G The Half Moon of Recol
H The Half Moon of Brab
I The Half Moon of Cumbr
K The Half Moon of Tourn
L The Flemish Half moon
M The Half Moon of Mon
N The Luxembourg Bastio
O The Haynault Bastion
P The Burgundy Bastion
Q The Namur Bastion
R The Limborg Bastion
S The Brabant Bastion
T The Flanders Bastion
V The Artois Bastion
X An Outwork
Z The Old Castle
9 The Ante Court

And now I ſhould leave *Flanders*, were it not neceſſary to ſpeak ſomething of their Frontier Towns, which, I am ſorry I muſt ſay are far leſs Numerous and Conſiderable than they have been, the next ſtrong Frontier to *Charleroy* is *Aeth*, which ſtands in the Province of *Hainault*, about Twelve Miles North from *Mons*, Twenty Miles South-Weſt from *Bruſſels*, and the ſame Diſtance Eaſt from *Courtray*, it is but a ſmall Town, and therefore not conſiderable, but for its Fortification, which, for my Reader's Information, I have likewiſe given him a Draught of. It was taken by the *French* in 1667, and held by them till the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, when it was Reſtor'd to the *Spaniard*.

Next to *Aeth* we muſt reckon *Oudenard*, which is in *Flanders*, upon the River *Schelde*, about Fifteen Miles South from *Gaunt*, and Ten Eaſt from *Courtray*, it is a handſome large Town, well inhabited, and of good Trade, the River runs through it, and ſeparates the Caſtle from the Town, which is again joyned by a Fair Bridge. The Caſtle is very ſtrong, as alſo are the Fortifications, being well ſuſtain'd by Out-woks, *&c.* And now I believe I have deſcribed all the ſtrong Towns belonging to the King of *Spain*, in theſe Countries, that can be able to endure a Siege; but there are many other of a lower Rank, which are ſufficient againſt a ſudden Surprize, every Town here almoſt being Fortified; and among theſe the chief are

Gemblours,

Gemblours, in *Brabant*, upon the Border of *Namur*, ſituate upon the Deſcent of a Hill, encompaſſed with Precipices, Twenty Miles from *Bruſſels* to the South, and Ten from *Charleroy* to the North-Eaſt, the Town is ſmall, but well Fortified; as is alſo *Nivelle* on the Borders of *Hainault*, a ſmall Town about Thirteen Miles South of *Bruſſels*, and Twelve Eaſt from *Gemblours*, famous for the making of Fine Linnen-Cloth. *Brain le Comte* between *Mons* and *Hall*; *Engbien* and *Leſſines* near *Aeth*; *Deynſe* upon the River *Lys*; and many other ſmall Towns, are well ſtrengthen'd with Walls and other Fortifications.

And now having ſaid enough of *Flanders* and *Holland*, I ſhall, according to my Promiſe, in the beginning of this Book, proceed, and give the Reader ſome Remarks I have made in other Countries, where I have been, during my ſixteeen years Travels, And now I muſt leave *Holland* another way. *viz.* by *Utrecht* and *Nimeguen*, intending for *Germany*. My Deſign is not to give a full Account of all that might be obſerved in ſo many Countries, that being not a Task for one Man, nor a Subject for ſo ſmall a Book, I ſhall only therefore briefly take notice of ſuch remarkable Matters which may in ſome meaſure ſatisfie the Curioſity of my Countrymen, who have not been in the ſaid Places, and convince, if poſſible, all of them, that no Country that ever I was in, affords ſo

great

great Conveniencies for the generality of People to live in, as the Kingdom of *England* doth. Though I have twice made the *grand tour* of *Germany*, *Hungary*, *Italy* and *France*, and after my return back to *England*, travelling a third time through *Holland* as far as *Strasbourg*, and ſo back by *Francfort* to *Denmark* and *Sueden*; yet the Reader is not to expect I ſhould follow a Geographical Method and Order in ſpeaking of the Places I have been in; that is to be lookt for in the Map, and not in Travels; but only that I mention Places as I found them on my Road, according as Buſineſs or Curioſity led me to Travel.

THE firſt conſiderable Place I then met with, after I was out of the Dominions of the States-General, was *Cleave*, the Capital City of the Province ſo called; a fair and lovely City ſtanding upon the *Rhine*, and the Rivers *Wall* and *Leck*. This Province much reſembles *England* in rich Soil, and pleaſantneſs of its Rivers. The Inhabitants of the Country would have me believe that they were Originally deſcended of thoſe *Saxons* who made a deſcent into *England*, and conquered it; and to convince the truth of this, they ſhew'd me a Cloyſter ſtanding on a Hill, called *Eltham*, from which they ſay our *Eltham* in *Kent* had its Name. I was made to obſerve alſo two places ſtanding

upon the *Rhine* near *Emmerick*, called *Doadford*, and *Gronewich*, which according to them, gave the Names to *Dedford* and *Greenwich* in *England*: But many such Analogies and Similitudes of Names are to be found in other places of *Germany*, but especially in upper *Saxony* and *Denmark*. The greatest part of this Province of *Cleave*, and part of the Dutchies of *Juliers* and *Berg*, and of the Provinces of *Marke* and *Ravensbourg*, belongs to the Elector of *Brandenbourg*, the rest belonging to the Duke of *Newbourg* now Elector *Palatine*, and the Elector of *Cologne*. The Inhabitants are partly Roman Catholicks, partly Lutherans, and partly Calvinists, who all live promiscuously and peaceably together both in City and Country. The City of *Cleave* is the utmost Limit of the Territories of the Elector of *Brandenbourg* on this side of *Germany*; from whence his Electoral Highness can Travel Two Hundred Dutch Miles out-right in his own Dominions, and never sleep out of his own Country but one Night in the Territories of the Bishop of *Osnabrug*.

FRom *Cleave* I went to a small Town called *Rhinberg*, but a very strong Fortification belonging to the Elector of *Cologne*; which lies at two Miles distance from the City of *Wesel*, that belongs to the Elector of *Brandenbourg*. Through *Dusseldorpe*, situated on

on the *Rhine*, and the Reſidence of the Duke of *Newbourg*, I went next to *Cologne*, a very large City, called by the Romans *Colonia Agrippina*, and the French *Rome d'Allemagne*.

Cologne is an Imperial City, and a Republick, though for ſome things it does Homage to the Elector of that Name, and receives an Oath from him. It is much decayed within theſe Hundred Years, having been much Prieſt-ridden; a Misfortune that hath undone many other great Cities. The Jeſuits have had ſo great Influence upon the Magiſtrates, that they prevailed with them to baniſh all Proteſtants, who removed to *Hambourg* and *Amſterdam*; ſo that *Cologne* is become ſo diſpeopled, that the Houſes daily fall to ruine for want of Inhabitants, and a great deal of Corn and Wine now grows within the Walls, upon Ground where Houſes formerly ſtood. I dare be bold to affirm, that there is twice the Number of Inhabitants in the Pariſh of St. *Martins in the Fields*, as there is in *Cologne*; and yet it contains as many Pariſh-Churches, Monaſteries and Chappels, as there are days in the Year. The Streets are very large, and ſo are the Houſes alſo, in many of which one may drive a Coach or Wagon into the firſt Room from the Streets: But the Streets are ſo thin of People, that one may paſs ſome of them and not meet Ten Men or Women, unleſs it be

Church-Men, or Religious Siſters. The moſt conſiderable Inhabitants of the City are Proteſtant Merchants, though but few in Number, and they not allowed a Church neither, but at a place called *Woullin*, a Mile without the City; the reſt of the Inhabitants, who are Lay-men, are miſerably poor. There are no leſs than 3000 Students in *Cologne* taught by the Jeſuits *gratis*, who have the privilege to beg in Muſical Notes in the Day-time, and take to themſelves the liberty of borrowing Hats and Cloaks in the Night. But if in the Jeſuits Schools there be any Rich Burghermaſters Sons who have Parts, they are ſure to be ſnapt up, and adopted into the Society. Formerly, before the Matter was otherwiſe adjuſted in the Dyet of *Ratisbonne*, there have been Deſigns of Voting Proteſtant Magiſtrates into the Government again; but ſo ſoon as the Jeſuits came to diſcover who of the Magiſtrates were for that, they immediately preferred their Sons or Daughters, and made them Canons, Abbots, or Canoneſſes, and ſo diverted them by Intereſt. It's pity to ſee a City ſo famous for Traffick in former times, now brought to ſo great a decay, that were it not for the Trade of Rheniſh-Wine, it would be utterly forſaken, and left wholly to the Church-Men. The continual Alarms the Magiſtrates have had by Foreign Deſigns upon their Liberty, and the Jealouſies fomented among themſelves, as it is thought,

thought, by the Agents and Favourers of *France*, and eſpecially the Biſhop of *Straſbourg*, have, for ſeveral years, kept them in continual diſquiet, and neceſſitated them to raiſe great Taxes, which hath not a little contributed to the impoveriſhing of the People, eſpecially the Boars round about; who, tho' the Country they live in be one of the moſt pleaſant and fertile Plains of *Germany*, yet are ſo wretchedly poor, that Canvas Cloaths, Wooden Shoes, and Straw to ſleep on in the ſame room with their Beaſts, is the greateſt worldly Happineſs that moſt of them can attain unto. The Elector of *Cologne* is Biſhop of four great Biſhopricks, *viz. Cologne*, Prince of *Liege*, *Munſter*, and *Helderſhime*. To ſpeak of all the Miracles of the three Kings of *Cologne*, and the vaſt number of Saints, who were removed out of *England* and interred there, would be but tedious, and perhaps incredible, to the Reader, as well as wide of my deſign: I ſhall therefore proceed.

FRom *Cologne* I took Water on the *Rhine*, and advanced to the City of *Bon*, and ſo forward to *Coblentz*, the Reſidence of the Elector of *Trier*: Over-againſt this City, on the other ſide of the *Rhine*, ſtands that impregnable Fort called *Herminſhine*, built on a high rocky Hill, as high again as *Windſor*-Caſtle; and on the North-ſide of it, the Ri-

ver *Moſelle* falls into the *Rhine*, over which there is a ſtately Stone-Bridge. This Prince governs his Subjects as the other Spiritual Electors do, that is, both by Temporal and Spiritual Authority, which in that Country is pretty abſolute. The chief Trade of this Country is in Wine, Corn, Wood and Iron.

THE next Country I came to was that of the Elector of *Mayence* or *Mentz*, who is likewiſe both a Secular and Eccleſiaſtical Prince, and governs his Subjects accordingly. He is reckoned to be wholly for the Intereſts of the French King; who, notwithſtanding of that, pretends a Title to the Cittadel of *Mayence*. As I was upon my Journey to *Mayence* by Land, I made a turn down the *Rhine* to viſit the famous little City of *Backrack*, and ſome Towns belonging to the Landtgrave of *Heſſe*, but eſpecially *Backrack*, becauſe Travellers ſay, it much reſembles *Jeruſalem* in its Situation and manner of Buildings. The Burghermaſter of this City told me, that the whole Country about *Backrack* does not yield above 200 Fouders of Wine a year; and yet the Merchants of *Dort*, by an Art of Multiplication, which they have uſed ſome years, furniſh *England* with ſeveral thouſand of Fouders. Here I ſhall take the Liberty to relate a ſtrange Story, which I found recorded in this Country, tho'

I know it to be mentioned in Hiſtory: There was a certain cruel and inhuman Biſhop of *Mayence*, who, in a year of great ſcarcity and Famine, when a great number of poor People came to his Gates begging for Bread, cauſed the poor Wretches, Men, Women, and Children, to be put into a Barn, under pretext of relieving their Neceſſities, but ſo ſoon as they were got in, cauſed the Barn Doors to be ſhut, Fire ſet to it, and ſo burnt them all alive: And whil'ſt the poor Wretches cried and ſhrieked out for Horror and Pain, the barbarous Miſcreant ſaid to thoſe that were about him, Hark, how the Rats and Mice do cry. But the juſt Judgment of GOD ſuffered not the Fact to paſs unpuniſhed; for not long after the cruel Biſhop was ſo haunted with Rats and Mice, that all the Guards he kept about him could not ſecure him from them, neither at Table nor in Bed; at length he reſolved to flee for Safety into a Tower that ſtood in the middle of the *Rhine*; but the Rats purſued him, got into his Chamber, and devoured him alive; ſo that the Juſtice of the Almighty made him a Prey to Vermin, who had inhumanly reckoned his Fellow-Chriſtians to be ſuch. The Tower, which I ſaw, to this day is call'd the Rats-Tower, and the Story is upon Record in the City of *Mayence*.

On my Journey from thence I came to the little Village of *Hockom*, not far diſtant,

famous for our Hockomore-Wine, of which, though the place does not produce above 150 Fouders a year, yet the ingenious Hollanders of *Dort* make ſome thouſand Fouders of it go off in *England* and the *Indies*.

FRom *Hockom* I proceeded to *Francfort*, a pleaſant City upon the River of *Maine*, called formerly *Teutoburgum* and *Helenopolis*, and ſince *Francfort*, becauſe here the Franconians, who came out of the Province of *Franconia*, ſoarded over, when they went upon their Expedition into *Gallia*, which they conquered, and named it *France*: And I thought it might very well deſerve the Name of *Petty-London*, becauſe of its Priviledges, and the Humour of the Citizens. It is a Hanſiatick and Imperial Town, and Commonwealth, the Magiſtrates being Lutherans, which is the publick eſtabliſhed Religion; though the Cathedral Church belongs to the Roman Catholicks, who alſo have ſeveral Monaſteries there. The City is populous, and frequented by all ſorts of Merchants, from moſt parts of *Europe*, and part of *Aſia* alſo, becauſe of the two great Fairs that are yearly kept there: Many Jews live in this City, and the richeſt Merchants are Calviniſts, who are not ſuffered to have a Church in the Town, but half an hours Journey out of it, at a place called *Bucknam*, where I have told Seventy four Coaches at a time,

time, all belonging to Merchants of the City. It was in ancient times much enrich'd by *Charlemain*, and hath been since by the Constitution of the *Golden-Bull*: Amongst other Honours and Privileges, it's appointed to be the place of the Emperor's Election, where many of the Ornaments, belonging to that August Ceremony, are to be seen. It is strongly fortified, having a stately Stone-bridge over the *Mayne*, that joyns it to *Saxe-housen*, the Quarter of the Great Master of the Teutonick-Order. The Government is easie to the People, they not being taxed as other Cities are; and had it not been for the Alarms the French gave them, during the last War, they had not been much troubled, but being forced to keep 3 or 4000 Men in constant Pay to defend their Fortifications, the Magistrates were constrained to raise Money by a Tax. Besides that of the Emperor, they are under the Protection of some Neighbouring Princes, as of the Landtgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, Landtgrave of *Armstadt*, the Count of *Solmes*, and the Count of *Hanau*, who are either Lutherans or Calvinists, amongst whom the late Elector *Palatine* was also one; but whether the present, who is a Roman Catholick, be so or not, I cannot tell. This City takes great care of their Poor, and in their Charity to poor Travellers exceed *Holland*: I have seen a List of Seven thousand whom

whom they relieved in one year. Their great Hoſpital is a large Court or Palace, where the Engliſh Merchants formerly lived, in the time of Queen *Mary*'s Perſecution of the Proteſtants, who, when they were recalled by Queen *Elizabeth*, were ſo generous as to give the whole Court, with all their Pack-houſes and Lands to the Poor of the City. It was my fortune to be there in that cold Winter in the year 1683, and ſaw a Ceremony performed by the Wine-Coopers of the City, who are obliged by Law, that when ever the *Maine* lies faſt frozen over for 8 days together, to make a great Fouder Fat, Hoops and Staves, and ſet it up compleat upon the Ice. It was very good diverſion to ſee ſo many Hands at Work, and to obſerve the jollity and mirth of the many Thouſands of Spectators, who wanted not plenty of Rheniſh Wine to Carouſe in.

I had the curioſity afterward to go to the Court of the Landtgrave of *Armeſtadt*, a Lutheran Prince, who lives in part of the richeſt Soil in *Germany*. His Highneſs is a very courteous and obliging Prince to Strangers, and his Subjects are in a pretty good Condition again, though they have been great Sufferers by the laſt War between the Landtgrave of *Heſſe* and this Family.

From

FRom thence I went to *Heidleberg*, a City I had been formerly in, in the Life time of that Wiſe, though unfortunate Prince Elector, Elder Brother to Prince *Rupert*. Here I had the Honour to pay my Dutiful Reſpects to the Elector, the Son of that great Prince, whoſe Commiſſary I had the Honour to be for two years together in *Amſterdam*. This Prince, ſince my being there, is Dead, and left behind him the Reputation of having been a zealous thorough paced Calviniſt, and ſo conſtant a frequenter of the Church, that ſome Sundays he went thrice a day to Sermon; but never failed, if in Health, to be once a day at leaſt at the Gariſon Church, where he took particular notice of ſuch Officers as were abſent. He was Married to a moſt Virtuous Lady, the Royal Siſter of the King of *Denmark*, and his Brother Prince *George*. During his Life time the Univerſity of *Heidleberg* flouriſhed exceedingly, ſo that the number of Students was ſo great, that Chambers and Lodgings in the City were ſcarce, and *Spanhemius* was about quitting *Leyden* to return to his Profeſſors place in *Heidleberg*; but how matters ſtand ſince his Death, I am as yet ignorant. This Country is called, the Paradiſe of *Germany*, for its fruitfulneſs in Wine, Corn, and all ſorts of Fruit. I my ſelf have ſeen growing in one Plain, at the ſame time, Vines, Corn, Cheſtnuts,

Cheſtnuts, Almonds, Dates, Figs, Cherries, beſides ſeveral other ſorts of Fruit. And as the Country is fertile in yielding the Fruits of the Earth, ſo the People are careful in providing Store Room for them. This I take notice of, becauſe of the prodigious Rheniſh Wine Fats which are to be ſeen there, amongſt which there are Seven, the leaſt whereof holds the quantity of 250 Barils of Beer, as I calculated; but the large and moſt celebrated Fat is that which goes by the name of the great Tun of *Heidleberg*, and holds 204 *Fouders of Wine, and coſt 705 *l.* Sterling in Building, for which one may have a very good Houſe built. This Fat I have ſeen twice, and the firſt time was, when the Elector Treated the French Ambaſſadors that came to conclude the Match betwixt his Daughter, and Monſieur the French Kings Brother, who Married her after the Death of *Henrietta* his firſt Wife; at which Treat there happened an adventure, that I ſhall here pleaſe the Reader with. In a Gallery that is over this Fat, the Elector cauſed a Table to be placed in the middle, exactly above the Bunghole of this Monſtrous Veſſel, and to be covered with a coſtly Banquet of all ſorts of Sweat-Meats: The day before, all the Wine being emptied out of this Tun into other Fats, a little before the Ambaſſadors, with other Foreign Miniſters and Perſons of Quality mounted the Stairs to come to the place of

* *A Fouder contains 4 Hogſheads.*

of Entertainment, the Elector cauſed twelve Drummers, with as many Trumpeters, ſome Kettle-Drums, and other Muſick, to be lodged in the Belly of the Tun, with orders to ſtrike up, upon a ſignal given, when the Elector drank the French Kings Health. All being ſat down at Table, and merrily Feeding, the Elector drank the Health, and the Signal was given; whereupon the Muſick began to play its part, with ſuch a roaring and uncouth Noiſe out of that vaſt Cavity below, that the French and other Perſons of Quality who were unacquainted with the deſign, looking upon it to be an infernal and ominous Sound, in great aſtoniſhment began to cry out, *Jeſu Maria*, *The Worlds at an end*, and to ſhift every one for himſelf in ſo great Diſorder and Confuſion, that for haſte to be gone they tumbled down Stairs one over another. All that the Elector could ſay to compoſe them, was either not heard, or not valued, nor could any thing ſatisfie and reaſſure them, till they ſaw the Actors come marching out of their Den. Had not many Perſons of Quality and Travellers ſeen this Fat as well as my ſelf, who know that what I ſay of its incredible bigneſs to be true, I ſhould be afraid the Reader might think I impoſed upon his Credulity.

From *Heidleberg* I went to ſee that impregnable Fort or Cittadel of *Manheim alias Fredericksberg*, built by the Elector *Frederick*, Brother

Brother to Prince *Rupert*, a Prince of as good a Head as any *Germany* afforded; who though ſome have too partially judged of him by his Misfortunes, yet by the wiſeſt of the Age was accounted the *Cato* of *Germany*. The Wiſeſt and beſt Men of the World have been unfortunate, which makes ſome to be of the Opinion, That God in his Wiſdom thinks fit it ſhould be ſo, leſt otherwiſe they might attribute their Proſperity rather to the wiſe direction of their own Conduct, than his All-ſeeing Providence: And indeed, daily Experience ſeems to evince the Truth of this, ſince we ſee Knaves and Fools advanced to Preferment and Riches, when Men of Virtue and Parts die neglected, and poor in the Eyes of the World, though rich in the enjoyment of a contented Mind. But this is a digreſſion which the Honour I have for the memory of that great Man hath led me into, and therefore I hope will be pardoned by the Reader. In the Cittadel of *Manheim* I ſaw ſome of the Records of that Illuſtrious Family, which without diſpute is the moſt ancient of all the Secular Electors, being Elder to that of *Bavaria*, which ſprung from one and the ſame Stock; to wit, two Emperors of *Germany*. Many Writers derive them originally from *Charlemain*, by the Line of *Pepin* King of *France*. There have been ſeveral Emperors of that Race, one King of *Denmark*, and four Kings of *Sueden*,

one

one of which was King of *Norway* alſo, beſides many great Generals of Armies in *Germany*, *Hungary*, *France*, and other Countrys. Since I can remember there were five Proteſtant Princes Heirs to that Electoral Dignity alive; which now by their Death is fallen to the Duke of *Newbourg*, the preſent Prince Elector *Palatine*, a Roman Catholick, whoſe Daughter is Empreſs of *Germany*, and another of his Daughters Married to the King of *Portugal*, a third to the King of *Spain*, and a fourth to Prince *James* of *Poland*.

BEing ſo near *Strasbourg*, I had the curioſity to go ſee what figure that Famous City now made, ſince it had changed its Maſter; for I had been thrice there before, when it flouriſhed under the Emperors Protection, with the liberty of a Hanſiatick Town: And indeed, I found it ſo disfigured, that had it not been for the ſtately Cathedral Church, and fair Streets, and Buildings, I could ſcarcely have known it. In the Streets and Exchange, which formerly were thronged with ſober, rich, and peaceable Merchants, you meet with none hardly now but Men in Buff-Coats and Scarffs, with rabbles of Soldiers their Attendants. The Churches I confeſs are gayer, but not ſo much frequented by the Inhabitants as heretofore, ſeeing the Lutherans are thruſt into the meaneſt Churches,

Churches, and moſt of the chief Merchants, both Lutherans and Calviniſts, removed to *Holland* and *Hambourg*. Within a few years, I beleive it will be juſt ſuch another City for Trade and Riches as *Briſac* is. It was formerly a rich City, and well ſtockt with Merchants and wealthy Inhabitants, who lived under a gentle and eaſie Government; but now the Magiſtrates have little elſe to do in the Government, but only to take their Rules and Meaſures from a Cittadel and great Guns, which are Edicts that Merchants leaſt underſtand. I confeſs, *Strasbourg* is the leſs to be pittied that it ſo tamely became a Slave, and put on its Chains without any ſtrugling. Thoſe Magiſtrates who were Inſtruments in it, are now ſenſible of their own Folly, and bite their Nails for Anger, finding themſelves no better, but rather worſe hated than the other Magiſtrates, who did what they could to hinder the Reception of their new Maſters the French. I quickly grew weary of being here, meeting with nothing but complaints of Poverty, and paying exorbitant Taxes.

I therefore ſoon returned to my *Petty-London*, *Francfort*, and from thence went to *Caſſel*, the chief Reſidence of the Landtgrave of *Heſſe*. This Prince is a Calviniſt, as moſt of his Subjects are, very grave and zealous in his Religion: He Married a Princeſs of *Courland*,

Courland, by whom he hath an hopeful Iſſue; to wit, three Sons, and two Daughters. King *Charles* II. was God-Father to one of his Sons, who was Chriſtened by the Name of *Charles*; Captain *William Legg*, Brother to the Lord *Dartmouth*, repreſenting his Majeſty as his Envoy. The Court of this Prince does indeed reſemble a well-governed College, or Religious Cloiſter, in regard of its Modeſty and Regularity in all Things, and eſpecially in the Hours of Devotion. He is Rich in Money, and entertains about Nine Thouſand Men in conſtant Pay, under the Command of Count *Vanderlip*, a brave and expert Soldier, his Lieutenant General, but can bring many more upon occaſion into Field. This Family hath been very happy both in its Progeny and Alliances, many Wiſe Princes of both Sexes having ſprung from it; and the Mother of this preſent Landtgrave may be reckoned amongſt the Illuſtrious Women of the preſent and paſt Ages. After the Death of *William* V. Landtgrave of *Heſſe* her Husband, ſhe not only ſupported, but advanced the War wherein he was engaged, did many ſignal Actions, enlarged her Territories, and at the concluſion of the Peace, kept under her Pay 56 Cornets of Horſe in five Regiments, 166 Companies of Foot, beſides 13 Companies of Dragoons, and 14 Independent Companies, in all 249 Companies of Horſe and

Foot: She was a Princeſs extreamly obliging to Strangers, eſpecially virtuous and learned Divines. I had the Honour a good many years ago to kiſs her Highneſſes Hand, at which time ſhe was mighty Zealous in promoting an Accommodation amongſt different Religions, as the Roman Catholick, Lutheran and Calviniſt, but eſpecially betwixt the two latter; and therefore entertained Doctor *Duris*, at her Court in *Caſſels*, who wrote ſeveral pieces upon that Subject of Reconciliation, and with ſome of his Friends had a Conference with a Learned Prieſt, that came from *Rome* to forward the Project; whereupon the Doctor Publiſhed his Book of the *Harmony of Conſent*, which is highly eſteemed in *Germany*.

FRom this Princes Court I directed my Journey to *Hanouer*, taking *Lambſpring* in my way, a place where there is a Convent of Engliſh Monks; and there I met with a very aged, worthy, and harmleſs Gentleman, Sir *Thomas Gaſcoigne*, a Perſon of ſeeming great Integrity and Piety; the Lord Abbot and ſeveral of the Monks I had ſeen there formerly. This Monaſtery is very obliging to all Strangers that Travel that way, as well as to their own Country-men, and is highly reſpected by the Neighbouring Princes of all Perſwaſions, as the Princes of the Houſe of *Lunenburg*, the Landtgrave of *Heſſe*, and Elector

Elector of *Cologne*, who as Biſhop of *Hilderſheim* is their Ordinary. The Town of *Lambſpring* is Lutheran, though under the Government of the Lord Abbot and his Chapter, who conſtantly chuſe Lutheran Magiſtrates and Officers for the Civil Adminiſtration, and live together in that Love and Unity, that as yet there hath never the leaſt debate happened amongſt them; and indeed, this Harmony is now to be obſerved in moſt parts of *Germany*, where different Religions are profeſſed. When I conſidered ſo many goodly Faces, both of Monks and Students in that Abbey, I could not forbear to make a ſerious Reflection on the number of the Engliſh whom I had ſeen in the Colleges and Cloiſters abroad, as at *Rome*, *Ratiſbonne*, *Wirtzburg* in *Lorrain*, at *Liege*, *Louvain*, *Bruſſels*, *Dunkirk*, *Ghent*, *Paris*, and other places, beſides the Nunneries; and withall, on the loſs that both King and Kingdom ſuffered thereby, when ſo many of our Natives, both Men and Women ſhould be conſtrained to ſpend their own Eſtates, and the Benevolence of others in a ſtrange Land, which amounts to more Money than at firſt one may imagine; and this thought, I confeſs, made me wiſh it were otherwiſe. I would not have the Reader to miſtake me here, as if I Eſpouſed, or Pleaded for any particular Party; no, I plead only for the Sentiments of Humanity, without which

our Nature degenerates into that of Brutes, and for the love that every honeſt Man ought to have for his Country. I am as much a Friend to the Spaniſh Inquiſition, as to the perſecuting of tender Conſcienced Proteſtants, provided there be no more but Conſcience in the Caſe: And I could heartily wiſh that Papiſts and Proteſtants could live as lovingly together in *England*, as they do in *Holland*, *Germany*, and other Countries; for give me leave to ſay it, I love not that Religion, which in ſtead of Exalting, deſtroys the Principles of Morality and human Society. I have met with honeſt Men of all Perſwaſions, even Turks and Jews, who in their Lives and Manners have far exceeded many of our Enthuſiaſtick Profeſſors at home; and when ever this happened, I could not forbear to love the Men without embracing their Religion, for which they themſelves are to account to their great Maſter and Judge.

In my progreſs towards *Hanouer* I touched at *Hilderſheim*, a City whoſe Magiſtrates are Lutheran, though Roman Catholicks have the Cathedral Church, and ſeveral Monaſteries there. The Court of *Hanouer* makes another kind of Figure than that of *Caſſels*, it being the Court of a greater Prince, who is Biſhop of *Oſnaburg*, Duke of *Brunſwick*, *Lunenburg*, *Hanouer*, *&c.* Here I had the Honour to Kiſs the hands

Hands of the Princeſs Royal *Sophia*, youngeſt Siſter to the late Prince *Rupert*. Her Highneſs has the Character of the *Merry Debonnaire* Princeſs of *Germany*, a Lady of Extraordinary Virtue and Accompliſhments, and Miſtreſs of the Italian, French, High and Low Dutch, and Engliſh Languages, which ſhe ſpeaks to Perfection. Her Husband has the Title of the Gentleman of *Germany*, a graceful and comely Prince both a Foot, and on Horſeback, Civil to Strangers beyond compare, infinitely Kind and Beneficent to People in Diſtreſs, and known in the World for a Valiant and Experienced Soldier. I had the Honour to ſee his Troops, which, without Controverſie are as good Men, and Commanded by as expert Officers as any are in *Europe*: Amongſt his Officers I found brave *Steel-Hand Gordon*, Colonel of an excellent Regiment of Horſe, *Grimes*, *Hamilton*, *Talbot*, and others of our Kings Subjects. God hath bleſt the Prince with a numerous Off-ſpring, having ſix Sons, all gallant Princes; of whom the two Eldeſt ſignalized themſelves ſo bravely at the raiſing of the Siege of *Vienna*, that as undoubted proof of their Valour, they brought three Turks home to this Court Priſoners. His eldeſt Son is Married to a moſt beautiful Princeſs, ſole Heireſs of the Duke of *Lunenburg* and *Zell*'s Elder Brother; as the lovely Princeſs his

Daughter is Married to the Duke of *Brandenburg*. He is a gracious Prince to his People, and keeps a very ſplendid Court, having in his Stables for the uſe of himſelf and Children, no leſs than Fifty two ſets of Coach-Horſes: He himſelf is a Lutheran, but as his Subjects are Chriſtians of different Perſwaſions, and ſome of them Jews too, ſo both in his Court and Army he entertains Gentlemen of various Opinions and Countries, as Italian Abbots, and Gentlemen that ſerve him, and many Calviniſt French Officers: Neither is he ſo Bigotted in his Religion, but that he and his Children go many times to Church with the Princeſs, who is a Calviniſt, and join with her in her Devotion. His Country is good, having Gold and Silver Mines in it, and his Subjects live well under him; as do thoſe alſo of his Brother the Duke of *Lunenburg*, and their Cozen the Duke of *Wolfembuttel*, which are the three Princes of the Houſe of *Lunenburg*; of whom it may be ſaid, that they have always ſtuck honeſtly to the right ſide, and befriended the Intereſts of the Empire; ſo that no by-Reſpect, neither Honour nor Profit, could ever prevail with them, as it has with others, to make them abandon the publick Concern.

From

FRom this Princes Court I went to *Zell*, the Reſidence of the Duke the elder Brother of the Family. This Prince is called the Mighty *Nimrod*, becauſe of the great delight he takes in Horſes, Dogs, and Hunting. He did me the honour to let me ſee his Stables, wherein he keeps 370 Horſes, moſt of them Engliſh, or of Engliſh Breed. His Dogs, which are alſo Engliſh, are ſo many, that with great care they are quartered in ſeveral Apartments according to their Kind and Qualities, there being a large Office like a Brewhouſe employed for boyling of Malt and Corn for them. It is this valiant Prince who took *Trieves* from the French, and made the Mareſchal *de Crequi* Priſoner: He is extreamly obliging to Strangers, and hath ſeveral brave Scotiſh Officers under his Pay, as Major-General *Erskin*, *Graham*, *Coleman*, *Hamilton*, *Melvin*, and others. His Lieutenant-General is one *Chavot* a Proteſtant of *Alſatia*, an excellent and experienced Commander. I ſhall add no more concerning this Prince, his Officers, or Country; but that he, with the other two Princes of the Houſe of *Lunenbourg*, *Hanouer*, and *Wolfembuttel*, can upon occaſion bring into the Field 36000 Soldiers, whom they keep in conſtant Pay, and ſuch Men as I never ſaw better in my life.

AFter some stay at the Court of the Duke of *Zell*, I went to *Hambourg*, a famous Hansiatick Town. It is a Republick, and City of great Trade, occasioned partly by the English Company of *Merchant Adventurers*, but much more by the Dutch Protestants, who in the time of the Duke of *Alba* forsook the Low-Countries and settled here, and the Protestants also who were turned out of *Cologne*, and other Places in *Germany*; who nevertheless are not now allowed Publick Churches within the City, but at a place called *Altena*, a Village belonging to the King of *Denmark*, a quarter of an hours walk distant from *Hambourg*. This Commonwealth is *Lutheran*, and governed by 4 Burghermasters, 24 Radts-heers, and a Common-Council of all the Burghers who have above 40 Shillings *per Annum* Freehold. The Symbol or Motto under their Arms, is, *Da Pacem Domine in Diebus nostris*; and in their Standards are these Letters *S. P. Q. H.* The People here groan under heavy Taxes and Impositions; The State, because of continual Alarms they have from the King of *Denmark*, or other Neighbours; and the Intestine Broils that frequently happen here, as well as at *Cologne*, where the Burghermasters are often in danger of their Lives from the mutinous Mobile; being forced to maintain 6 or 7000 Men in Pay, besides 2 or 3 Men of War to guard

guard their Havens from Pirats. I ſhall not name all the ways of impoſing Taxes which this Commonwealth uſes, becauſe in moſt they imitate the Methods of the States-General as to that, which have been mentioned before: I ſhall only take notice of ſome peculiar Cuſtoms they have, wherein they differ from *Holland*. When a Barber, Shoemaker, or any other Artizan dies, leaving a Widow and Children, another of the ſame Trade is not admitted to ſet up for himſelf as a Maſter, unleſs he compound with the Widow for a piece of Money, or elſe marry her, or a Daughter of hers with her conſent.

If any Man cauſe another to be Arreſted for Debt, or upon any other Suit, the Plaintiff muſt go along with the Officer who Arreſts the Party, and ſtay by him until the Priſoner be examined by the Sheriff; ſo that if the Sheriff be not to be ſpoken with that night, the Plaintiff muſt tarry with the Priſoner all night, until the Sheriff examin the matter, and ſee cauſe of diſcharging or committing the Party; but this a Plaintiff may do by a Procuration Notarial.

If a Priſoner be committed for Debt, the Plaintiff muſt maintain him in Priſon according to his Quality; and if the Party lie in Priſon during the ſpace of 6 Years, at the expiration of that time the Priſoner is diſ-

diſcharged; and if during the time of his Impriſonment the Plaintiff do not punctually pay the Priſoner's Allowance at the Months end, the Priſoner is ſet at liberty, and nevertheleſs the Plaintiff muſt pay the Gaoler the laſt Month's Allowance.

This State is ſevere in the execution of Juſtice againſt Thieves, Murderers, and Cheats. There is no Pardon to be expected for Murder, and a Burghermaſter himſelf, if Guilty, cannot eſcape. The Puniſhment for Murder is here as in *Sweden*, breaking Malefactors on the Wheel, pinching their Breaſts and Arms with hot Pincers, ſpitting them in at the Fundament, and out at the Shoulder: They have alſo cruel ways of Torturing to make Priſoners confeſs; and are very careful not to be cheated in their Publick Revenue, their Exciſe-men and Collectors being Puniſhed as in *Holland*. They take a very good courſe not to be cheated in their Exciſe, for all the Mills of the Country are in the hands of the State; ſo that no Baker nor Brewer can grind his own Corn, but muſt have it ground at the States Mills, where they pay the Exciſe. There is a General Tax upon all Houſes, and that is the Eighth Penny, which nevertheleſs does not excuſe them from Chimney-money. The States here, as at *Genoua* in *Italy*, are the Publick Vintners, of whom all People muſt buy their Wine, which they

they buy from the Merchant, or otherwiſe import it in their own Ships. In their Ceremonies of Burying and Chriſtening, they are ridiculouſly Prodigal; as for Inſtance: If one invite a Burghermaſter, he muſt give him a Ducat in Gold; if a Radts-heer, that is, an Alderman, a Rixdollar; to every Preacher, Doctor of Phyſick, Advocate or Secretary, half a Rixdollar; and to every Schoolmaſter, the third part of a Rixdollar. The Women are the Inviters to Burials, Weddings, and Chriſtenings, who wear an Antick kind of a Dreſs, having Mitred Caps as high again as the Mitre of a Biſhop. The Churches here are rich in Revenues and Ornaments, as Images and ſtately Organs, wherein they much delight. They are great Lovers of *Muſick*, inſomuch that I have told 75 Maſters of ſeveral ſorts of Muſick in one Church, beſides thoſe who were in the Organ-Gallery. Their Organs are extraordinary large: I meaſured the great Pipes in the Organs of St. *Catherine*'s and St. *James*'s Churches, and found them to be 3 Foot and 3 quarters in circumference, and 32 Foot long; in each of which Organs there are two Pipes 5 Foot and 8 Inches round. The Wealth and Trade of this City encreaſes daily; they ſend one Year with another 70 Ships to *Greenland*, and have wonderfully Engroſſed that Trade from *England* and *Holland*, and it's believed, that

that ſmall and great there are belonging to this Commonwealth five thouſand Sail of Ships. After *Amſterdam*, *Genoua* and *Venice*, their Bank is reckoned the chief in Credit; but in Trade they are accounted the third in *Europe*, and come next to *London* and *Amſterdam*. *Hambourg* is now become the Magazine of *Germany*, and of the Baltick and Northern Seas. They give great Privileges to the Jews, and to all Strangers whatſoever, eſpecially the Engliſh Company of Merchant Adventurers, whom they allow a large Building, where they have a Church, and where the Deputy-Governour, Secretary, Miniſter, and the other Officers of the Company live, to whom they yearly make Preſents of Wine, Beer, Sheep, Salmond and Sturgeon in their ſeaſons. And ſo much of *Hambourg*.

FRom *Hambourg* I went to *Lubeck*, which is alſo a Commonwealth and Imperial Town. It is a large well-built City, containing ten Pariſh-Churches; the Cathedral dedicated to St. *Peter* being in length 500 Foot, with two high Spires all covered with Braſs, as the reſt of the Churches of that City are. In former times this City was the place where the Deputies of all the Hanſiatick Towns aſſembled, and was once ſo powerful as to make War againſt *Denmark* and *Sweden*, and to conquer ſeveral places and Iſlands belonging to thoſe two Crowns, nay

nay and to lend Ships to *England* and other Potentates, without any prejudice to their own Trade, wherein they vyed in all parts with their Neighbours; but it is now exceedingly run into decay, not only in Territories, but in Wealth and Trade alſo. And the reaſon of that was chiefly the Inconſiderate Zeal of their Lutheran Miniſters, who perſwaded the Magiſtrates to baniſh all Roman Catholicks, Calviniſts, Jews, and all that diſſented from them in matter of Religion, even the Engliſh Company too, who all went and ſetled in *Hambourg*, to the great Advantage of that City, and almoſt ruine of *Lubeck*, which hath not now above 200 Ships belonging to it, nor more Territories to the State than the City it ſelf, and a ſmall part called *Termond*, about eight Miles diſtant from it. The reſt of their Territories are now in the poſſeſſion of the Danes and Swedes, by whom the Burghers are ſo continually alarmed, that they are quite tired out with keeping Guard, and paying of Taxes. The City is indeed well fortified; but the Government not being able to maintain above 1500 Soldiers in pay, 400 Burghers in two Companies are obliged to watch every Day. They have a large well-built Stadthouſe, and an Exchange covered, on the top whereof the Globes of the World are painted. This Exchange is about 50 Yards in the length, and but 15 in breadth: Over it there is a Room where

where the Skins of five Lyons which the Burghers killed at the City-Gates in the Year 1252. are kept ſtuft. The great Market-place is very large, where a Monumental-Stone is to be ſeen, on which one of their Burghermaſters was beheaded for running away without fighting in a Sea-Engagement. The People here ſpend much time in their Churches at Devotion, which conſiſts chiefly in Singing. The Women are beautiful, but disfigured with a kind of Antick Dreſs, they wearing Cloaks like Men. It is cheap living in this Town: For one may hire a Palace for a matter of 20 *l.* a Year, and have Proviſions at very reaſonable Rates; beſides the Air and Water is very good, the City being ſupplied with Fountains of Excellent Freſh Water, which *Hambourg* wants; and good Ground for Celleridge, there being Cellars here 40 or 50 Foot deep.

I Had the Curioſity to go from *Lubeck* to ſee the Ancient City of *Magdeburg*, but found it ſo ruined and decayed by the Swediſh War, that I had no Encouragement to ſtay there. I therefore haſtened to *Berlin*, the chief Reſidence of the Elector of *Brandenburg*; at whoſe Court I met with a very Ingenuous French Merchant, who told me, that he, and divers other Merchants, were deſigned to have lived in *England*, but were diſcouraged by a Letter ſent from *London*, by

a French-Man that was removing from thence to *Amſterdam*, for theſe following Reaſons, which I Copied out of his Letter.

Firſt, Becauſe the Reformed Religion is perſecuted in *England* as it is *France*; the which I told him was a great Untruth, for it is apparent that they have been all along graciouſly admitted, and received into his Majeſties Dominions, without interruption, and allowed the free Exerciſe of their own Form of Worſhip, according to the Doctrine and Diſcipline of the Churches of *France*. Nor can they who converſe with the French Miniſters either in *France* or *Holland* be ignorant, that the chiefeſt part, if not all thoſe Miniſters, are willing to comply with the Church of *England*; and it is evident that moſt of the Dutch and French Proteſtants (ſo called) in *Holland* make uſe of Organs in their Churches.

A ſecond thing was, that both the Bank at *London* and the Bankers Goldſmiths were all broak; the which I told this Frenchman was not true altogether, for there are many able Bankers whom I named: Neither was the Bank (as he called the Chamber of *London*) broak, only it had been under the management of a bad Perſon, whoſe deſign was to bring it into diſgrace. Beſides, there is the *Eaſt-India-Company* an unqueſtionable Security for thoſe as have Money to diſpoſe of, together with another undeniable Security which is Land. Third-

Thirdly, he saith, That in *England* there is no Register, and therefore many Frauds in Purchases and Morgages, which beget tedious Suits, and renders both dangerous to trust.

Fourthly, That if a Man would purchase Land he cannot, being an Alien, until Naturalized.

Fifthly, That in *England* there are so many Plots and Confusions in Government, that the Kingdom is hardly quiet 20 Years together.

Sixthly, that false Witnesses were so common in *England*, and the Crime of Perjury so slightly punished, that no Man could be safe in Life or Estate, if he chanced to be in Trouble.

Lastly he said, that the English are so restless and quarelsom, that they not only foment and cherish Animosities amongst one another, but are every foot contriving and plotting against their Lawful Sovereign, and the Government. By such Surmises and Insinuations as these, the French and Germans are scared from trusting themselves and Fortunes in *England*, and therefore settle in *Amsterdam*, *Hamburgh*, and other Cities, where there are Banks and Registers: This I say is one cause, why there are now to be seen at *Amsterdam* such vast numbers of French and Germans, who have much enrich'd that City, and raised the Rents of the Houses 20

per

per Cent. And the Silk-weavers grow alſo very rich, keeping ſo many Alms-Children to do their Work, and having all their Labour without any Charge, only for the teaching them their Trades; which hath leſſened the Revenues of the French Crown, and will, in time, greatly increaſe the number of the States Subjects, and advance their publick Incomes.

Having made this Digreſſion, I return to *Berlin*; It is a City enlarged with fair Streets and Palaces: The Magiſtrates of the place are Lutherans, which is the publick eſtabliſhed Religion in all the Electors Dominions; though he himſelf and his Children be Calviniſts: He is look'd upon to be ſo true to that Perſuaſion, that he is reckoned the Protector of the Calviniſts; and indeed he ſollicited the Emperor very hard for a Toleration of the Proteſtants in *Hungary*. His Chaplains, as moſt of the Lutheran Miniſters alſo, endeavour to imitate the Engliſh in their way of Preaching: And his Highneſs is ſo much taken with Engliſh Divinity, that he entertains Divines for tranſlating Engliſh Books into the German Tongue, as *The Whole Duty of Man*, and ſeveral others. He has a large and ſtately Palace at *Berlin*, and therein a copious Library, enriched with many Manuſcripts, Medals, and Rarities of Antiquity. He may compare with moſt Princes for handſom Guards, being all of

them proper well-bodied Men, and moſt part Officers who ride in his Guards of Horſe. As he is known in the World to be a Valiant and Warlike Prince, ſo he maintains in Pay an Army of 36000 Men; beſides five or ſix thouſand Horſemen, who in time of War are modelled into Troops; with which Body during the late War with *Sweden*, his Highneſs's Father in Perſon beat the *Swedes* out of his Country. He keeps his Forces in ſtrict Diſcipline, obliging all the Officers, if Proteſtants, on *Sundays* and Holy-days to march their ſeveral Companies in order to Church; but if a Superiour Officer be of a contrary Perſwaſion, then the next in Commiſſion ſupplies his place. This cuſtom is Religiouſly obſerved by all his Highneſſes Gariſons, whilſt he himſelf goes conſtantly to the Calviniſt Church adjoyning to the Court, with his Children, being five Sons, two Daughters, and two Daughters-in-Law.

Amongſt other Acts of Publick Piety and Charity, this Prince hath eſtabliſhed and endowed ſome Religious Houſes or Nunneries for Proteſtant young Ladies, where they may live virtuouſly, and ſpend their time in Devotion as long as they pleaſe, or otherwiſe Marry, if they think fit, but then they loſe the benefit of the Monaſtery. There is one of theſe at *Hertford* in *Weſtphalia*, where I was, and had the Honour to wait upon the

the Lady Abbeſs the Princeſs *Elizabeth*, eldeſt Siſter of the late Elector Palatine and Prince *Rupert*. Notwithſtanding the late Wars with *Sweden*, and that by the prevalency of *France* in that haſty Treaty of Peace concluded at *Nimeguen*, his late Electoral Highneſs was obliged to give back what he had juſtly taken from that Crown; yet his Subjects flouriſhed in Wealth and Trade, his Highneſs having encouraged Manufactures of all ſorts, by inviting Artizans into his Dominions, and eſtabliſhed a Company of Trading Merchants to the *Weſt-Indies*, which will much advance Navigation amongſt his Subjects. And in all humane probability they are like to continue in a happy condition, ſeeing by the Alliances his Highneſs hath made with the Proteſtant Princes of the Empire, and eſpecially the Houſe of *Lunenbourg*, they are in no danger of being diſturbed by their Neighbours.

I told you before that the Elector of *Brandenbourg* was Married to the Daughter of the Duke of *Hanouer*, ſo that as long as that Alliance holds, the Families of *Brandenbourg* and *Lunenbourg* will be in a condition to caſt the Balance of the Empire; they both together being able to bring into the Field 80000 as good Men as any are in *Europe*.

WHen I parted from *Berlin*, I made a turn back to *Lunenbourg* in my way to *Swedeland*, where I found ſeveral of my Countrymen Officers in the Gariſon, who ſhewed me what was moſt remarkable in the City, as the Saltworks, (which bring in conſiderable Sums of Money to the Duke of *Lunenbourg*) the Stadthouſe, and Churches, in one of which I ſaw a Communion-Table of pure Ducat-Gold. From thence I went into the Province of *Holſtein*, and at a ſmall Sea-port called *Termond*, of which I ſpake before, I embarked for *Sweden*.

He

HE that hath read in the Hiſtories of this laſt Age the great Exploits of *Guſtavus Adolphus* and his *Swedes*, perhaps may have a fancy that it muſt be an excellent Country which hath bred ſuch Warriors; but if he approach it, he will ſoon find himſelf undeceived. Entering into *Swedeland*, at a place called *Landſort*, we ſail'd forward amongſt high Rocks, having no other proſpect from Land but Mountains till we came to *Dollers*, which is about four Swediſh, that is, twenty four Engliſh Miles from *Stockholm*, the Capital City of the Kingdom. Upon my coming aſhore, I confeſs I was a little ſurprized to ſee the Poverty of the People; and the little Wooden Houſes they lived in, not unlike Soldiers Huts in a Leaguer; but much more, when I diſcovered little elſe in the Country but Mountainous Rocks, and ſtanding Lakes of Water. The Reader will excuſe me, I hope, if I remark not all that I may have taken notice of in this Country, ſeeing by what I have already written, he may perceive that my Deſign is rather to obſerve the Manner of the Inhabitants living, than to give a full Deſcription of every thing that may be ſeen in the Country they live in. However, I ſhall ſay ſomewhat of that too, having premiſed once for all, that the ordinary People are wretchedly poor; yet not ſo much occaſioned by the Publick Taxes,

as the Barronneſs of their Country, and the Oppreſſion of the Nobles their Landlords, and immediate Superiours, who till the preſent King put a ſtop to their Violences, tyrannically domineered over the Lives and Fortunes of the poor Peaſants.

From *Dollers* I took Waggon to *Stockholm*, changing Horſes three times by the way, by reaſon of the badneſs of the Rode, on all hands environed with Rocks, that hardly open ſo much as here and there to leave a ſhred of plain Ground. At two Miles diſtance upon that Road the City of *Stockholm* looks great, becauſe of the King's Palace, the Houſes of Noblemen, and ſome Churches which are ſeated upon Rocks: And indeed, the whole City and Suburbs ſtand upon Rocks, unleſs it be ſome few Houſes built upon Ground gained from the Rivers that run through the Town. *Stockholm* has its Name from a Stock or Log of Wood, which three Brothers threw into the Water five Miles above the City, making a Vow, that where-ever that Stock ſhould ſtop, they would build a Caſtle to dwell in. The Stock ſtopt at the Holm, or Rock where the Palace of the King now ſtands: And the Brothers, to be as good as their word, there built their Caſtle, which invited others to do the like; ſo that in proceſs of time the other Rocks or Holms were covered with Buildings, which at length became the Capital City

City of the Kingdom. It is now embeliſhed with a great many ſtately Houſes, and much improved from what it was 400 Years ago, as indeed moſt Cities are; for the Stadthouſe then built, is ſo contemptible and low, that in *Holland* or *England* it would not be ſuffered to ſtand to diſgrace the Nation. The Council-Chamber where the Burghmaſters and Raedt ſit, is two Rooms caſt into one, not above nine Foot high; and the two Rooms where the Sheriffs and the Erve College (which is a Judicature like to the Doctors Commons in *England*) ſit, are not above eight Foot and a half high. The King's Palace is a large Square of Stone-building, in ſome places very high, but an old and irregular Fabrick, without a ſufficient quantity of Ground about it for Gardens and Walks. It was anciently ſurrounded with Water; but ſome Years ſince part of it was filled up to make a Way from the Caſtle-Gate down into the old Town. In this Palace there are large Rooms; but the Lodgings of the King, Queen, and Royal Family, are three Pair of Stairs high, the Rooms in the firſt and ſecond Stories being deſtin'd for the Senate-Chamber, and other Courts of Judicature. The King's Library is four Pair of Stairs high, being a Room about forty ſix Foot ſquare, with a Cloſet adjoyning to it not half the Dimenſions. When I conſidered the Apartments and Furniture of this Court,

I began to think that the French Author wrote Truth, who in his Remarks upon *Swedeland* ſays, That when Queen *Chriſtina* reſigned the Crown to *Carolus Guſtavus*, the Father of this preſent King, ſhe diſpoſed of the beſt of the Furniture of the Court, and gave away a large ſhare of the Crown-Lands to her Favorites; in ſo much that the King, conſidering the poor Condition ſhe had left the Kingdom in, and ſeeing the Court ſo meanly furniſhed, ſaid, That had he known before he accepted the Crown, what then he did, he would have taken other Meaſures.

There are many other ſtately Palaces in *Stockholm* belonging to the Nobility; but many of them for want of Repairs, and not being inhabited, run to ruine; ſeveral of the Nobles who lived in them formerly, having loſt the Eſtates that maintained their ancient Splendor, as we ſhall ſee hereafter, being retired unto a Country Life. There are alſo ſome other Magnificent Structures begun, but not finiſhed, as that ſtately Building intended for a Parliament-Houſe for the Nobles, and two or three Churches: But what I moſt wonder at, is the Vault wherein the late King lies buried, is not as yet covered but with Boards, for it is to be obſerved that the Kings of *Sweden* have no Tombs and Monuments as in *England* and other Countries; but are put into Copper Coffins, with Inſcriptions

ſcriptions on them, and placed one by another in Vaults, adjoyning to the Gray-Friers Church. Theſe Vaults are about eight in Number, having Turrets over them, with Veins of Copper gilt, carved into the Cyphers of the ſeveral Kings who give them their Names by being the firſt that are interred in them. The Vault of the late King is not yet finiſhed, no more than the Fabricks above-mentioned, which perhaps may be imputed to the late Troubles of *Swedeland*. The Number of the Inhabitants of *Stockholm* are alſo much decreaſed within theſe few Years, partly by reaſon of the removal of the Court of Admiralty and the Kings Ships from that City to *Charles-Crown*, a new Haven lately made about 200 Engliſh Miles from thence, which hath drawn many Families belonging to the Fleet and Admiralty from *Stockholm* to live there: And partly, becauſe many of the Nobility, Gentry, and thoſe that depended on them, are, as I ſaid before, withdrawn from *Stockholm* to a retired Life in the Country. Nevertheleſs the ordinary ſort of Burghers, who ſtill remain, are extreamly poor; ſeeing the Women are fain to work like Horſes, drawing Carts, and as Labourers in *England*, ſerving Maſons and Bricklayers with Stone, Bricks and Mortar, and unloading Veſſels that bring thoſe Materials; ſome of the poor Creatures in the Summer-time toiling in their Smocks without

out either Shooes or Stockings. They perform alſo the part of Watermen, and for a ſmall matter will Row Paſſengers 40 Miles or more if they pleaſe.

The Court here is very thin and ſilent, the King living frugally, and ſeldom Dining in publick. He Eats commonly with the two Queens, his Mother and Conſort, who is a Virtuous Princeſs, Siſter to the King of *Denmark*. She is the Mother of five Children, three Sons and two Daughters, with whom ſhe ſpends moſt of her time in Retirement. The King is a goodly Prince, whom God hath Bleſſed and Endowed with Accompliſhments far beyond what might have been expected from his Education, wherein he was extreamly abuſed, being Taught little more than his Mother Tongue. He is Gracious, Juſt and Valiant, conſtant at his Devotion, and utterly averſe from all kind of Debauchery, and the unfaſhionable Vanities of other Courts, in Plays and Dancing.

His ſports are Hunting and Exerciſing of his Guards, and he rarely appears publickly, or gives Audience to Strangers, which is imputed to his Senſe of the neglect of his Education. He is a Prince that hath had a very hard beginning in the World, which hath many times proved fortunate to great Men; and indeed, if we conſider all the circumſtances of his early Misfortunes, how he

he was ſlighted and neglected by his Nobles, who would hardly vouchſafe to pay him a viſit when he was among them in the Country, or to do him Homage for the Lands they held of the Crown; and how by the pernicious Counſels of the French, and the weakneſs or treachery of his Governors, he was miſled into a War that almoſt coſt him his Crown, having loſt the beſt of his Territories in *Germany* and *Schonen*, and moſt of his Forces both by Sea and Land: If, I ſay, theſe things be conſidered, it will probably appear, that hardly any Prince before him hath in a ſhorter time, or more fully ſetled the Authority and Prerogative of the Crown, than he hath done in *Sweden*; for which he ſtands no ways obliged to *France*, as he was for the Reſtauration of what he loſt during the War. He is now as abſolute as the French King, and makes Edicts, which have the Force of Laws, without the concurrence of the Eſtates of the Kingdom. He hath erected two Judicatures, the one called the College of Reduction, and the other of Inſpections; the firſt of which hath put his Majeſty in Poſſeſſion again of all Lands alienated from the Crown, and the other called to account all Perſons, even the Heirs and Executors of thoſe who had cheated the Crown, and made them refund what they or their Predeceſſors had appropriated to their own uſe of the

the publick Revenue. Theſe two neceſſary Conſtitutions, as they have reduced many great Families to a pinch, who formerly lived ſplendidly upon the Crown Lands and Revenues, and obliged them to live at home upon their ancient and private Patrimony in the Country, which is one great cauſe that the Court of *Sweden* is at preſent ſo unfrequented; ſo have they enabled his Majeſty, without burdening of his Subjects, to ſupport the Charges of the Government, and to maintain 64000 Men in pay. The Truth is, his other Revenues are but ſmall, what ariſes from the Copper and Iron Mines, one Silver Mine, the Pitch and Tar, the Cuſtoms and Exciſe amounts to no extraordinary Sum of Money, and the Land Tax in ſo barren a Country ſcarcely deſerving to be named. The Cuſtomes and Exciſe, I confeſs, are very high, and the rigorous manner of exacting them pernicious to Trade: As for inſtance; If a Ship come to *Stockholme* from *London*, with a hunderd ſeveral ſorts of Goods, and thoſe Goods aſſigned to fifty ſeveral Men more or leſs, if any of thoſe fifty do not pay the Cuſtom of what belongs to him, though it be for a Barrel of Beer, the Ship ſhall not be unladen, nor no Man have his Goods out, though he hath fully pay'd the Cuſtoms for them, till this laſt Man hath pay'd his. There are ſeveral other ſilly

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Cuſtoms in *Swedeland* that diſcourages Men from Trading there; as if any Stranger Die there, a third of his Eſtate muſt go to the City or Town where he Traded. No Foreign Merchant in *Stockholme* can Travel into any Country where there is a Fair without a Paſſport: And at preſent, ſeeing there is no Treaty of Trade betwixt *England* and *Sweden*, though the Engliſh bring as conſiderable a Trade to that Kingdom as any other Country whatſoever, yet they are very unkindly uſed by the Officers of the Cuſtom-Houſe; whereas the Dutch in *Lubeck*, and other Cities, have new and greater Privileges allowed them. Nor would I Counſel an Engliſh-man to go to Law with a Swediſh Burgher in *Sweden*, eſpecially if he be a Whiggiſh Scot, who hath got his Freedom in *Stockholme*, for thoſe are a kind of Scrapers, whom I have obſerved to be more inveterate againſt the Engliſh than the Native Swedes.

Of all the Swediſh Army of 64000 Men, the King keeps but 12 Companies of 200 Men a-peice, with ſome few Horſe Guards in *Stockholme*, who are not upon Duty as Sentinels at the Court Gates, as at the Courts of other Princes. The reſt are diſperſed into Quarters and Gariſons upon the Frontiers, which are ſo far diſtant in that large compaſs of Land which his Territories take up, that it would require a hard and tedious work to bring them together to a general Muſter.

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They are however kept under very ſtrict Diſcipline, and thoſe that lie near, often viewed by the King. They have odd ſorts of Puniſhments for the Soldiers and Officers of all Degrees: For Example, if a Serjeant or Corporal be Drunk, or negligent on Duty, they are put into Armour, and with three Muskets tied under each Arm, made to walk two Hours before the Court of Guard; yet, for all the ſeverity of Diſcipline uſed againſt the Soldiers, they commit many Abuſes in the Night time, Robbing, and ſometimes killing Men upon the Streets in *Stockholme*, where they have no Lights nor Guards as in *Copenhagen*. In former times there have been at one time 35 Colonels, beſides General Officers in the Swediſh Army, all the Subjects of the King of *Great Britain*, but at preſent there are few or none, unleſs it be the Sons of ſome Scotiſh Officers Deceaſed; nor did I ever ſee an Engliſh-Man in the Kings Guards, Horſe or Foot, but one, and the Son of Sir *Edward Wood*, who hath ſince quitted the Service. The King hath exceedingly won the Hearts of the common People, not only by exempting them from the Tyrannical Juriſdiction of the Nobility and Gentry, who formerly would by their own private Authority, puniſh and put to Death the Peaſants at their pleaſure, which makes the Countries very willing to Quarter the Kings Soldiers, but by his exact-

neſs

neſs in puniſhing Duels, Murder, and Robberies. Perjury is Death here alſo, as in *Holland*, which makes the Magiſtrates in ſome parts of this Kings Territories, enjoyn ſtrange kinds of Oaths to deter Men from being forſworn: As for inſtance, in ſome places the Witneſs is ſet with a Staff in his Hand upon ſome Peeble Stones and Charcoal, where he is to imprecate and pray, that if what he Sweareth be not true, his Land may become as barren as thoſe Stones, and his Subſtance be Conſumed to Aſhes like the Coals he ſtands on, which as ſoon as he ſteps down are ſet on Fire. This manner of Swearing ſo terrifies the People, that they commonly tremble when they come to take their Oath.

The Religion of the Dominions of the King of *Sweden*, as of thoſe of the King of *Denmark*, and of other Princes and States whom we have named, is Lutheran, who are more rigid to Roman Catholicks and Calviniſts than the Proteſtants of *Germany*. There is no Toleration allowed here to Calviniſt Miniſters; and they take an effectual courſe to keep the Country clear of Prieſts and Jeſuits, by Guelding them, whether they be young or old. In Commemoration of the great Loſſes and Deſolation ſuſtained in the late War, the Suedes ſtrictly keep four Faſting Days in the Months of *April*, *May*, *June*, and *July*; on which days all Men are prohibited by Authority to kindle Fire in their Houſes,

Houſes, or to Eat till after Evening Service is done, which in the Winter time could not be endured. They delight much in Singing in their Churches, which they conſtantly perform twice every day, Morning and Evening. In their Marryings, Chriſtenings, and Buryings they are ſo prodigally extravagant, that if all three happen in one year to a Man of a competent Eſtate, it is enough to break him. The Clergy of *Sweden* are neither ſo Rich nor Learned as thoſe of *Germany*, wanting both the opportunities of Study, and of converſing with Learned Men, that thoſe of other Countrys enjoy, though there be ſome Learned Men amongſt them. A Biſhoprick in *Sweden* is no great Benefice, if compared with ſome Parſonages in *England*; for the Arch-biſhop, and Metropolitan hath not above 400 *l. per Annum*, and ſome of the reſt are not worth above 150 or 200 *l.* a year. The inferiour Clergy are not ſo regular in their Lives and Converſation in the Countries diſtant from *Stockholme*, as they are near the Court; and the Reaſon is, partly becauſe they entertain Travellers that paſs the Country, there being no Inns in moſt places for the Accommodation of Perſons of any Quality, and ſo are obliged to drink with their Gueſts; and partly, becauſe at Buryings and Chriſtenings, where there is commonly high Drinking, the Pape or Parſon is Maſter of the Ceremonies: And here give me leave

to

to tell a ſhort Story of one of them. A Pape coming to Chriſten a Child in a Church; and finding a Scotch Man to be Godfather, was ſo tranſported either with Zeal, or his Cups, that when he came to exorciſe the Child, which is a Rite uſed in their Office of Adminiſtring this Sacrament; he neglected the Form preſcribed by the Liturgy, and in an extemporary Prayer begg'd, that the Devil might depart out of the Child, and enter into that Scottiſh Heretick, for ſo they call the Presbyterians of that Nation. The Prayer of the Pape ſo incenſed the Scot, that he vowed Revenge, and watched the Pape with a good Cudgel next day as he croſſed the Church-yard, where he beat him, and left him all in Blood lying on the Ground, and crying out Murder. For this Fact the Scot was had before the Juſtice, who asking him, How he durſt be ſo bold as to lay his profane Hands upon the Man of God? He, who knew very well what uſe to make of the Devil he had got, Foaming at the Mouth, and cunningly acting the Demoniack, made anſwer, That the Pape might thank himſelf for what he had met with; for ſince he had Conjured the Devil into him he ſpared no Body, neither Wife nor Children, nor would he ſpare the Juſtice himſelf, and with that fell a mangling and tearing the Magiſtrate, that he was fain to betake himſelf to his Heels, crying out, *O! the Devil, ſave me!*

and ſo the Scot marched home, no Man daring to lay hold on him, for fear of being torn to pieces by the Devil. But the Juſtice recollecting himſelf, ſent for the Pape, told him, That the Scot was a cunning Rogue, and bid him go home, get a Plaiſter for his Head, and be ſilent, leſt if the matter came to the Biſhops Ears he might be Cenſured for going againſt the Rubrick of the Liturgy.

The Famous Univerſity where their Clergy are bred, is *Upſal*, 8 Swediſh Miles from *Stockholme*. There are commonly 150, or 200 Students there, but no Endowed Colleges, as in other Countries. The Library is ſo mean and contemptible, that the Libraries of many Grammar Schools, and of private Men in *England* or *Holland* are far better ſtored with Books than it is. Upon viewing of it, and that of the Kings Palace, I called to mind the ſaying of a French Man, upon the like occaſion; That *Swedeland* came behind *France* and *England* in the knowledge of Men and Things at leaſt 800 years; yet ſome Swedes have been ſo conceited of the Antiquity of their Country, as to brag, that Paradice was ſeated in *Sweden*; that the Country was turned into ſuch heaps of Rocks for the Rebellion of our firſt Parents, and that *Adam* and *Eve* had *Cain* and *Abel* in a Country three Swediſh Miles diſtant from *Upſall*. A French Man ſtanding by, and hearing this Romantick Story, as I was told, fitted him

with the like, telling him, that when the World was made in ſix days, at the end of the Creation all the Rubbiſh that remained was thrown together into a Corner, which made up *Sweden* and *Norway*. And indeed, the French ſeem to have no great liking to the Country, whatever kindneſs they may have for the People; for a French Ambaſſador, as an Author of that Country relates, being by order of Queen *Chriſtina*, Treated in a Country Houſe four Swediſh Miles from *Stockholme*, and upon the rode going and coming, with all the Varieties and Pleaſures that the Country could afford, on purpoſe to make him have a good Opinion of the ſame; made anſwer to the Queen, (who aſked him upon his return, What he thought of *Sweden*) That were he Maſter of the whole Country, he would preſently Sell it, and Buy a Farm in *France* or *England*; which, under Favour, I think was a little Tart and Sawcy.

Having ſtayed a conſiderable time in *Swedeland*, and moſt part at *Stockholme*, I ſet out from thence to go to *Elſenbourg* by Land, and went a little out of my way to ſee a ſmall City called *Eubrone*, Famous for a Coat of Arms which it got in this manner. A certain Maſculine Queen of *Denmark*, who had Conquered a great part of *Sweden*, coming to this City, asked the Magiſtrates, What was the Arms of their City? Who having

her, that they had none, she plucked up her Coats, and squatting upon the Snow, bid them take the mark she left there for their Arms; its pity she did not give them a suitable Motto to it also: What that Figure is called in Blazonery I know not, but to this Day the City uses it in their Arms, and for marking their Commodities. This Queen came purposely into *Sweden*, to pay a visit to a brave Woman, that opposed a King of *Swedeland*, who in a time of Famine would have put to Death all the Men and Women in his Country above 60 years of Age. The Country all the way I travelled in *Swedeland* is much of the same quality of the Land about *Stockholme*, until I came near the Province of *Schonen*, which is called the Store-house, and Kitchin of *Sweden*, where the Country is far better. It was formerly very dangerous to Travel in this Province of *Schonen*, because of the Snaphances, who were a kind of Bloody Robbers, now utterly destroyed by the King; so that it is safe enough Travelling there. Entering into *Schonen* I saw 29 of these Rogues upon Wheels, and elsewhere in the Country, ten and twenty at several places. The King used great severity in destroying of them; some he caused to be broken upon the Wheel, others Spitted in at the Fundament, and out at the Shoulders, many had the Flesh pinched off of their Breasts, and so were fastened to

Stakes

Stakes till they Died; and others again had their Noſes and both Hands cut off, and being ſeared with a hot Iron, were let go to acquaint their Comrades how they had been ſerved. The King is very ſevere againſt High-way-Men and Duellers. In above a 100 Miles Travelling, we found not a Houſe where there was either French Wine or Brandy, which made me tell a Swede of our Company, who was Travelling to *Denmark*, that I would undertake to ſhew any Man 500 Houſes, wherein a Traveller might have Wine, and other good Accommodation in the ſpace of an Hundred Miles upon any rode from *London*. There are ſeveral ſmall Towns and fertile Land in this Country of *Schonen*, lying upon the *Soundt*; at the narroweſt part whereof lies *Elſenburg* burnt down by the Danes in the laſt War: Here I croſt over to *Elſenore*, the paſſage being but a League broad.

The King of *Denmark* has a Caſtle at *Elſenore*, which commands the narrow paſſage of the *Soundt*, where all Ships that enter into, or come out of the Baltick Sea muſt pay Toll. Having viſited this Caſtle, and ſtaid about a Fortnight with the Engliſh Conſul, and Sir *John Paul*, late Reſident at the Court of *Swedeland*, I went to the Daniſh Court at *Copenhagen*.

Copenhagen is the Capital City of *Zeeland*, *Jutland*, or *Denmark*, and place of Reſidence of the King. It ſtands on a

Flat, encompaſſed with a pleaſant and delightful Country, much reſembling *England*. The Streets of the City are kept very neat and clean, with Lights in the Night time for the convenience and ſafety of thoſe who are then abroad; a Cuſtom not as yet introduced into *Stockholme*, where it is dangerous to be abroad when it is dark. The Kings Men of War lie hear very conveniently, being orderly ranged betwixt Booms, after the manner of *Amſterdam*, and near the Admiralty Houſe, which is a large pile of Building, well furniſhed with Stores and Magazins, ſecured by a Cittadel, that not only commands the City, but alſo the Haven, and entry into it. The Court of *Denmark* is ſplendid, and makes a far greater figure in the World than that of *Sweden*, though not many years ago, in the time of *Carolus Guſtavus* the Father of the preſent King of *Swedeland*, it was almoſt reduced to its laſt, when the Walls of *Copenhagen* ſaved that Crown and Kingdom. That Siege was Famous, carried on with great vigour by the Swede, and as bravely maintained by the Danes: The Monuments whereof are to be ſeen in the Cannon Bullets gilt that ſtill remain in the Walls of ſome Houſes, and in the Steeple of the great Church of the Town. The Royal Palace in *Copenhagen* is but ſmall, and a very ancient Building; but his Majeſties Houſe *Fredenburg* is a ſtately Fabrick of Modern Architecture, and

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very richly Furniſhed. *Denmark* is at preſent a flouriſhing Kingdom, and the King, who hath now made it Hereditary, ſurpaſſes moſt of his Predeceſſors in Power and Wealth: He hath much enlarged his Dominions, as well as Authority; and by his Perſonal and Royal Virtues, no leſs than the eminent qualities of a great many able Miniſters of State, he hath gained the Univerſal Love of his Subjects, and the eſteem of all Foreign Princes and States. The Court is much frequented every day, but eſpecially on Sundays, where about Eleven of the Clock in the Morning, the Nobility, Foreign Miniſters, and Officers of the Army aſſemble, and make a glorious Appearance. There one may ſee many Knights of the Order of the Elephant of *Malto*; but I never ſaw any Order of the like Nature as that of *Sweden*; that King rarely appearing in his George and Garter; but on days of publick Audience I have obſerved at one time above 150 Coaches attending at the Court of *Denmark*, which are ten times more than ever I ſaw together at that of *Sweden*. The King is affable, and of eaſie acceſs to Strangers, ſeen often abroad by his Subjects in his Gardens and Stables, which are very large, and well furniſhed with all ſorts of Horſes. He is a great lover of Engliſh Horſes and Dogs, and delights much in Hunting, as his Eldeſt Son the Prince, with his Brothers do in Cock-fighting; inſo-

much, that the Engliſh Merchants cannot make a more acceptable preſent to thoſe Princes, than of Engliſh Game-Cocks. The ſtanding Forces of *Denmark* are well diſciplined Men, and Commanded by good Officers, both Natives and Strangers, both French and Scots, as Major General *Duncan*, and Major General *Veldun*, both Scottiſh-Men, whom I ſaw at *Copenhagen*. The Soldiers as well as Courtiers are quartered upon the Citizens, a Cuſtom which is likewiſe practiſed in *Sweden*, and tho' ſomewhat uneaſie, yet not repined at by the People, who by the care and good Government of the King, find Trade much advanced. For his Majeſty by encouraging Strangers of all Religions to live in his Dominions, and allowing the French and Dutch Calviniſts, to have publick Churches, hath brought many Trading Families to *Copenhagen*, and by the meaſure he hath taken for ſetling Trade in prohibiting the Importation of Foreign Manufactures, and Reforming and new Modelling the Eaſt and Weſt *India* Companies, hath much encreaſed Commerce, and thereby the Wealth of his Subjects; ſo that notwithſtanding the new Taxes impoſed upon all Coaches, Wagons, Ploughs, and all real and perſonal Eſtates, which amount to conſiderable Sums of Money; the People live very well and contented. There are commonly about 8000 Men in Gariſon in *Copenhagen*, and his

his Majesties Regiment of Foot Guards, who are all Cloathed in Red, with Cloaks to keep them warm in the Winter time, is a very handsome Body of Men; and with the Horse Guards, who are bravely mounted, and have their Granadeers and Hautboys, make a very fine shew. His Majesty hath caused several new Fortifications to be built upon the *Elb*, and other Rivers, and hath now in his Possession, that strong Castle called *Hilgueland*, at present commanded by a Scottish-man. The Queen of *Denmark* is a most virtuous Princess, Sister to the present Landtgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, and in Perswasion a Calvinist, having a Chapel allowed her within the Court, though the publick Religion of the King and Kingdom be Lutheran. The Clergy here are Learned, many of them having studied at *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, where they learnt the English Language; and amongst the Bishops there is one Doctor *King* the Son of a Scottish-man. But seeing it is my design rather to observe the condition of the People, than to be punctual in describing all the Rarities that are remarkable in the Countries I have been in, I shall conclude what I have to say of *Denmark*, by acquainted the Reader, that the People of that Country live far better than the Swedes, and as well as most of their adjoyning Neighbours; and that there are several places, both there, and in *Norway*, which have the Names of English Towns, as *Arundale*, *Totness*, *London*, &c. When

When I firſt began to write this Treatiſe, I had ſome thoughts of making Obſervations upon the ſeveral Governments of other States and Dominions, where I had travelled ſome years before I was in the Countries I have been ſpeaking of, as of the reſt of *Germany*, *Hungary*, *Switzerlaud*, *Italy*, and *France*; but that was a Subject ſo large, and the uſefulneſs of it to my preſent Deſign ſo inconſiderable, that by doing ſo, I found I could neither ſatisfie the Curious, by adding any thing material to thoſe many who have already obliged the Publick by the Remarks of their Travels in thoſe Places; or make my diſcontented Countrymen more averſe than they are already from removing into thoſe Countries, where I think few of them will chuſe to tranſport themſelves for the ſake of Liberty and Property, though *England* were even worſe than they themſelves fancy it can be. All that remains to be done then, is to conclude this Treatiſe with an obvious and popular Remark, that thoſe Countries, where Cities are greateſt and moſt frequented by voluntary Inhabitants, are always the beſt to live in; and by comparing the City of *London* with all other Cities of *Europe*, and demonſtrating by the Surveys I have made, (which I think will hardly be contradicted or confuted) that of all the Capital Cities of *Europe* it is the biggeſt and moſt populous, and

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ſo prove conſequentially that *England*, for the generality of People, is the beſt Country in the World, eſpecially for its Natives, to live in. Now this being an Obſervation (for what I know) not hitherto made good by Induction and Inſtance, (as I intend to do it) I hope it will pleaſe the Reader as much, as if I gave him a particular account of other Countries and Governments, and leave it to his own Reflection to ſtate the Compariſon.

Though *London* within the Walls cannot vye for bigneſs with many Cities of *Europe*; yet take the City and Suburbs together, according as it hath been ſurvey'd by Mr. *Morgan*, in breadth from St. *George*'s Church in *Southwark* to *Shoreditch*, and in length from *Limehouſe* to *Petty-France* in *Weſtminſter*, and it is in a vaſt proportion larger in compaſs of Ground, and number of Houſes, than any City in *Europe* whatſoever. This I ſhall demonſtrate firſt, by comparing it with ſome Cities of *Holland*, and then with the moſt conſiderable Cities of the other Countries of *Europe*, which I ſhall ſet down in an Alphabetical Order, with the number of the Houſes they ſeverally contain.

When *London* and Suburbs was ſurveyed ſome years ago by Mr. *Morgan*, there were reckoned to be in it 84000 Houſes, beſides Hoſpitals, Alms-houſes, and other Buildings, that paid no Chimney-money to the King: Now

Now if those were added, and the vast number of new Houses that have been built since that Survey, upon modest computation *London* may be reckoned to contain 100000 Houses; nay, 'tis believed 120000, which truly considering the extraordinary Additions that have been made lately, is not improbable; I know the *French* vapour, and would perswade the World, that *Paris* is much bigger than *London*. And the *Hollanders* will scarce believe, that *London* hath more Houses than the 18 Cities in *Holland* that have Voices in the States, for (say they) *Amsterdam* stands upon 1000 Morgans of Land, and *London* stands but upon 1800. To both which I answer, That it is very true that *Paris* takes up a great spot of Ground, but then you must consider, that in *Paris* there are several hundreds of Monasteries, Churches, Colleges, and Cloisters, some of them having large Gardens, and that in *Paris* there are 7500 Palaces and Ports for Coaches, which have likewise great Gardens; whereas *London* is very thick built, and in the City the Houses have scarce a Yard big enough to set a Pump or House of Conveniency in; but the Weekly Bills of Mortality will decide this Question, and plainly give it to *London*, and so doth Monsieur *la Cour*, and Sir *William Petty* in his last Essays dedicated to the King, making it appear, that *London* is bigger than *Paris*, *Roan*,

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and *Rochel* altogether; and as for *Amſterdam*, I do appeal to all knowing Men that have ſeen it, that although it be true, that it ſtands upon 1000 Morgans of Land, yet there is not above 400 Morgans built; and this I prove thus, that the large Gardens, on the *Heeregraft*, *Kyſersgraft*, and *Princegraft*, and the Burghwalls of *Amſterdam*, take up more than a third part of the City; then reckon the Baſtions, and the ſpace of Ground between the Wall and the Houſes, and all the Ground unbuilt from the *Utricks-Port*, to the *Weſper-Port*, *Muyer-Port*, and ſo to the Seaſide, and you will find it to be near 300 *Morgens* of Land: There are two Pariſhes in the Suburbs of *London*, viz. *Stepney*, and *St. Martins in the Fields*, (the latter being ſo big, that the Parliament divided it into four Pariſhes) either of them have more Houſes than *Rotterdam* or *Haerlem*; and there are ſeveral other great Pariſhes, as St. *Margarets Weſtminſter*, *St. Giles in the Fields*, *St. Olaves*, and *St. Mary Saviours*, the which if they ſtood apart in the Country would make great Cities; we reckon in *London*, and the Suburbs thereof to be at leaſt 130 Pariſhes, which contains 100000 Houſes; now if you reckon 8 Perſons to every Houſe, then there are near 800000 Souls in *London*, but there are ſome that ſay, there is a Million of Souls in it: I ſhall now ſet down the Cities Alphabetically, and their number of Houſes, as they were given to

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me not only from the Surveyors and City Carpenters, but from the Books of the Hearth-Money, and Collectors of the ſeveral Taxes in the reſpective Cities: And firſt I ſhall begin with the 18 Cities that have Voices in the States of *Holland*.

Cities in *HOLLAND*.

Cities.	Houſes.
1. D'*Ort*	5500
2. *Haerlem*	7250
3. *Delft*	2300
4. *Leyden*	13800
5. *Amſterdam*	25460
6. *Rotterdam*	8400
7. *Gouda*	3540
8. *Gorcom*	2460
9. *Schiedam*	1550
10. *Briell*	1250
11. *Schonehoven*	2200
12. *Alckmaar*	1540
13. *Horn*	3400
14. *Enckhuyſen*	5200
15. *Edam*	2000
16. *Monekendam*	1500
17. *Medenblick*	850
18. *Purmerent*	709
Total	88909

Cities

CITIES *and* HOUSES.

Cities in *GERMANY*, and in the Seventeen Provinces.

Cities.	Houſes.
1. *Antwerp*	18550
2. *Aix la Chapelle*	2250
3. *Arford*	8440
4. *Berlin*	5200
5. *Bon*	410
6. *Briſack*	1200
7. *Breme*	9200
8. *Breda*	3420
9. *Bolduke*	6240
10. *Bergen op Zome*	2120
11. *Bruſſels*	19200
12. *Cologne*	12000
13. *Cleave*	640
14. *Coblentz*	420
15. *Caſtels*	1520
16. *Dreſden*	6420
17. *Diſſeldorpe*	620
18. *Dunkirk*	2440
19. *Emden*	2400
20. *Francfort*	10200
21. *Groningen*	8400
22. *Guant*	18200
23. *Harford*	1420
24. *Hanouer*	1850
25. *Heidelberg*	7520
26. *Hambourg*	12500
27. *Lubeck*	6500
28. *Lovain*	8420

29. *Lypſick*

29.	*Lypſick*	3242
30.	*Lunenburg*	3100
31.	*Lewardin*	5860
32.	*Mayence*	2420
33.	*Malin*	8000
34.	*Middelburg*	6200
35.	*Madelburg*	1120
36.	*Maſtricht*	5600
37.	*Munſter*	1240
38.	*Nurenburg*	18240
39.	*Oſenburg*	2200
40.	*Osburg*	8420
41.	*Oldenburg*	620
42.	*Praag*	18640
43.	*Paſſaw*	960
44.	*Ratisbonne*	6540
45.	*Strasbourg*	8560
46.	*Spire*	540
47.	*Stockholm*	6480
48.	*Salsburg*	12460
49.	*Uytrick*	8240
50.	*Vienna*	4520
51.	*Vean*	340
52.	*Wormes*	1200
53.	*Weſtburg*	2420
	Total	314460

Cities in *FRANCE*.

Cities.		Houſes.
1.	*Avignion*	12400
2.	*Amiens*	5200
3.	*Bullion*	1400
4.	*Bomont*	800
5.	*Burdeaux*	8420
6.	*Callis*	1324
7.	*Caine*	2147
8.	*Chalons*	1850
9.	*Diepe*	1920
10.	*Lyons*	16840
11.	*Montrevil*	820
12.	*Montpeiller*	5240
13.	*Marſelles*	9100
14.	*Nantes*	4420
15.	*Niſmes*	3120
16.	*Orleans*	10200
17.	*Orange*	354
18.	*Paris*	72400
19.	*Rochel*	4200
20.	*Roan*	11200
21.	*Tolouze*	13200
22.	*Valence*	458
	Total	187013

Cities in *ITALY.*

Cities.	Houses.
1. Bolonia	12400
2. Florence	8520
3. Genoua	17200
4. Luca	1650
5. Legorne	3560
6. Milan	18500
7. Naples	17840
8. Pisa	2290
9. Padua	8550
10. Rome	31200
11. Sena	1820
12. Venice	24870
13. Veterba	620
14. Valentia	1520
Total	155040

Cities in *SAVOY.*

Cities.	Houses.
1. Chambray	852
2. Salé	320
3. Turin	8540
4. Niee	500
5. St. John de Lateran	420
6. Remes	340
7. Moloy	270
Total	11242

Cities

Cities in *SWITZERLAND.*

Cities.	Houſes.
1. B *Erne*	4270
2. *Bale*	5120
3. *Geneva*	4540
4. *Loſana*	2100
5. *Solure*	500
6. *Zurick*	6200
7. *Morge*	210
8. *Vina*	320
9. *St. Morrice*	300
Total	23560

Cities in *DENMARK.*

Cities.	Houſes.
1. C *Openhagen*	8220
2. *Elſenore*	
Total	

Cities in *SWEEDLAND.*

Cities.	Houſes.
1. N *Orthoanen*	600
2. *Stockholme*	7500
3. *Upſal*	8200
Total	16300